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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO 115 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
14th May	Morea	10890
19th ,,	Berlin	17324
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246
29th ,,	Narkunda	15620
5th June	Mantua	10885

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
13th May	Bankura	Gulf Ports
14th ,,	Pentakota	Karachi direct
17th ,,	Limpa	Karach coasting.
19th ,,	Hvmettus	Bushire only.
20th ,,	Karapara	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steemship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinsei Maru	J. Yamamoto	2983	29th April	13th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	5th May	16th May
†Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	18th May
Shinsei Maru	K. Konaka	3904	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	23rd May	Japan
Peking Maru	G Fujita	20th May	31st May	,,
Siam Maru	D Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	,,

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honololu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 894,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whie does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 3,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingo-machi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sorajee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about ...	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

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Above Home Rule League.

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Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

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Manager.

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Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

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LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

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MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

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(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 92 OF ACT VII OF 1913.)

PROSPECTUS OF THE

British India Banking & Industrial Corporation,

LIMITED.

Authorized Capital (Ten Crores) - - - - - - - - - Rs. 10,00,00,000

Divided into 20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each, payable as to Rs. 5 on Application, Rs. 5 on Allotment, and the balance in Calls as and when required.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TO BE (FIVE CRORES) .. .. Rs. **5,00,00,000** in 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL TO BE (ONE CRORE).. .. .. Rs. **1,00,00,000** in 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 per Share paid-up.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,00,000 Shares: and this minimum has been already promised. Thus 9,00,000 Shares are offered for public subscription.

(BROKERAGE AT THE RATE OF 8 ANNAS PER SHARE WILL BE PAID TO BROKERS FOR THE PLACING OF SHARES.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE RAO SAHEB M. CT. MUTHIAH CHETTY, Merchant and Banker, Head of the Firm of S. R. M. M. C. T., Madras, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Director of the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras.

Address—Bedford House, Vepery, Madras.

2. PADAMSHINH NARSHINGHBHAI, ESQ., Merchant and Banker, Managing Director, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation and the Cutch Steam Navigation Companies, Limited, Director, National Financing Corporation, Ltd., Director, Great India Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Managing Agent, The Asian Commercial Insurance Company, Ltd., Director, Akola Mills Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, The Indian Glass Manufacturing Company Chanda Coal Mines, &c.

Address—Bank Street, Fort Bombay.

3. K. HAZEN SCOTT, ESQ., of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Address—Madras.

4. GEORGE H. B. RADCLIFFE, ESQ., B.S.c., C.E., M.E., Bar-at-Law, of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Bombay, Ex-officio Director and Managing Agent, Western India Rope Co., Ltd., Director, Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—1 Hummum Street, Fort ,Bombay.

5. HAJEE ESSA HAJEE SOOMER, ESQ., Merchant and Exporter and Importer, Kaithawar and South Africa.

Address—Ranavav, Kathiawad.

6. BHERULAL SITARAM, ESQ., Proprietor of Messrs. Jainarain Sitaram and Co., Timber Merchants and Commission Agents, Bombay and Calcutta.

Address—2nd Fanaswadi Lane, Bombay.

7. MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Bombay, Director of the Western India Rope Co., Ltd., and of the Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

8. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE GUZDAR, ESQ., Merchant and Landlord, Proprietor, Guzdar and Co., Tile Merchants, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Director, Western India Rope Co., Ltd., Director, Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—Guzdar Villa, Andheri, near Bombay.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell.

BANKERS.

Mrcantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Branches.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta.
The Central Bank, Ltd., Head Office Bombay and Branches

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Company, 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Parks, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassobhoy, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

109/111, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay

PROSPECTUS.

The principal objects for which the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, has been founded are for the purpose of doing Banking business of every description, to afford Banking facilities in the many parts of India where no such facilities now exist, and to do everything possible to promote the financial and industrial development of India.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING FACILITIES IN INDIA.

The pressing need which exists for the development of the "Banking Industry" in India, especially in the Mofussil, is forcibly set forth by Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, the well known Bullion and Exchange Broker in Bombay, and member of the Currency Commission, in his Minority Report to the Right Hon. The Secretary of State for India as embodied in the Report of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency.

In paras, 75, 76 and 77 of his Report Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal states as follows:-

"INDIA'S BANKING PROBLEM."

75. "India has an area of 1,802,657 square miles, and it contains 2,253 towns with 29,748,228 inhabitants and 720,342 villages with a population of 285,406,168. On the 31st December 1917, the total number of banking offices in India was only 402, and many of them overlapped in the larger towns. In fact, on that date there were in the whole of India only 165 towns which had banking offices. The United Kingdom, with a population of 48,000,000, had 9,138 banking offices. Canada, with a population of 8,460,000 has about 4,000 branches of banks. Further, there are 294,875,000 illiterate people in India, and out of the 18,539,578 literates there are only 1,670,387 literates in English."

76. "The vast and scattered population of India has thus modern banking facilities at 165 stations only, and consequently the financial power of India is insufficiently mobilised. Money lies dormant in endless small hoards."

77. "It will be seen that there is a vast virgin field for the development and expansion of banking and for the collection into bank reserves of the innumerable stores of money lying idle throughout the country which could be utilized for the benefit of the holders and for the good of trade and of the State."

BANKING BUSINESS.

When it is realized to what extent Banking has been developed in Europe and America, and the prosperity resulting therefrom, it is conceivable that there is a very vast and rich field in India awaiting the development of Banking enterprise.

It is believed that by promoting and freely affording sound, up-to-date Banking facilities in the many places in India where no such facilities are obtainable at present, much would be effected to promote Trade and Industry and create the confidence necessary for the free circulation of much of the wealth of the Country, which is hoarded.

By providing banking facilities in the many parts of INDIA where the ryots are at present entirely dependent on the terms offered by the representatives of foreign firms for the sale of their produce, the Corporation will be meeting an IMPERIAL NECESSITY—for it is conceivable that with larger facilities for obtaining locally credit and money, the competitors for the ryots' produce with increase in number, and with more competition, the ryot will be enabled to sell his produce at a price which will enable him to live in reasonable comfort, and not exist on the verge of starvation.

The British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will, as soon as possible, open up Branches in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and all the principal Trade Centres in India, Burmah, and elsewhere including London and do everything possible to promote and give facilities for the development of Trade and Industry.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The Board of Directors will appoint, where practicable, Local Boards in each place where Branches are opened. Such Local Boards will consist of influential Businessmen who will be able to advise and assist Branch Manager in regard to financings industries and general banking business.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

INDIA has already begun to show unmistakable signs of a new era in commercial and industrial enterprise, and to realise the immense possibilities which await the touch of the Expert to manufacture and convert into the finished article, IN INDIA, the vast quantities of raw material she produces, and which, for lack of the requisite technology, experience, machinery and appliances, are exported to other countries, manufactured there, and re-exported to India.

What India lacks is not ability but technology: Not wealth but effective finance: Not intelligence but initiative.

INDIA, with all her vast resources of raw material and all her labour systematically and effectively co-ordinated: with the introduction of effective technology, experience, and skill; with up-to-date machinery and labour saving devices, and always with the requisite financial assistance to promote and develop Industries, is capable of becoming industrially ad financially one of the most prosperous countries in the World.

INDIA has in the past years been exploited by foreigners who have exported to foreign countries immense quantities of raw material produced in India.

To set up all the essentials for success must of necessity be a lengthy process; and in order to obtain the earliest fruits of prosperity in its fullest measure, India must offer every possible facility and persuade Pioneers of Industry and Manufacture in the West to come out to the East and start their numerous industries for the Manufacture of the finished article from the raw material available IN INDIA.

INDIA will thereby gain the immediate benefit of being self-supporting and obtain the priceless opportunity of acquiring technology and experience first hand to enable her Sons to bring about the development of Industrialism all over India to its fullest extent.

The resultant prosperity will bring wealth work and confidence to the INDIAN NATION, and also bring about the circulation of the vast hoarded wealth of the Country.

With Exchange and other uncertainties, no prudent Pioneers of Industry or Manufacturers in the West would care to bring Capital from abroad to India to finance their enterprises. This Capital must be Indian Capital and the Indian Nation must be participators in the wealth which will arise from such industrial enterprises. For it must realised the world renowned Engineering Firms and Manufacturers from the West will be able to produce with the raw materials of India anything from a ship to a needle.

In conformity with the policy outlined above, negotiations are proceeding to bring such a policy into early effect; and Mr. G. .H. B. Radcliffe, one of the Directors of the Bank who is shortly proceeding to England will be deputed to get into touch with Pioneers of Industry and if possible to complete arrangements with them for close co-operation with the Bank; and it will be observed that the maximum number of Directors has been fixed at the high figure of twenty in order to find places on the board for representatives of such Pioneers of Industry.

It was at first intended to defer registration of the Company till the co-operation of such Pioneers was definitely received, but as the Promoters received applications for shares accompanied by Deposits on a very large scale and as it was felt that the proposed negotiations could take a more definite shape after the Company started business, it was deemed advisable to get the Company Registered at once.

Besides co-operating with the Director of Industries appointed by Government to assist indigenous Trade and Industry, the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will undertake to introduce, by opening Industrial Bureaux in all important Industrial centres, sound, up-to-date Industries which are at present unknown and untried, or languish in India for lack of the requisite technology, experience, machinery and appliances.

The Corporation will float and underwrite the Capital of such Industrial Companies as will produce and manufacture **IN INDIA**, the produce and raw merial **OF INDIA** which would otherwise be exported to other countries and manufactured there, **and the Corporation will give the General Public opportunities to invest their money, and have an interet in, Shares of such Induatrial Companies.**

INDUSTRIAL DEPOSITS.

The Corporation will receive at reasonable rates of Interest, Industrial Deposits to be utilized by the Depositors for Investment in Shares in Industrial and other Companies as they are floated from time to time by the Corporation. **The Corporation's Shareholders and Industrial Depositors and Constituents will enjoy priority in regard to the allotment of Shares in any of the Corporation's floatations.**

By promoting sound Industrial Companies, and giving the general body of the Public opportunities for investing in, and benefiting thereby, the Directors of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, feel sure that the resultant prosperity and confidence will do much to bring about the circulation of a good deal of the vast wealth which is at present hoarded in India and thereby materially benefit the Country and its People.

THE MANAGEMENT will be under expert European Banking Officials, and the Directors of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell, late of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay and Madras, as their General Manager. Mr. Dalzell has had very considerable experience of Indian and European Banking.

THE MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,00,000 of the 10,00,000 Shares at present to be issued.

THE PRELIMINARY EXPENSES of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Bank are estimated at Rs. 25,000 exclusive of any brokerage hereinafter mentioned, and these will be borne and paid for by the Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No Promotion Money is being paid but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of a reasonable brokerage for the placing of Shares.

Messrs. G. H. B. Radcliffe and M. W. Pradhan, members of the Firm of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., will each be allotted 500 fully paid up Ordinary Shares as Founders, Shares in consideration of their services in connection with the founding of the Corporation, and are to be Directors for life.

The Company shall enter into the following Agreements:—

1. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and G. H. B. Radcliffe and M. W. Pradhan [partners of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co.] of the other part providing for the allotting to each of them of fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000 as founders' shares.
2. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and J. P. Dalzell of the other part appointing him General Manager of the Company.
3. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and J. D. Lewis of the other part appointing him as an Assistant Manager of the Company.

Copies of the above contracts as prepared can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

THE QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualifications and remuneration of Directors:—

(a) **Qualification.**—The qualification of a Director shall be his holding in his own right not less than 500 Shares. A First Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall, in any case, acquire the same within one month from his appointment, and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said Shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

(b) **Remuneration.**—The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 (Rupees One Hundred) for each Meeting attended by him and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the Share Certificates in respect of the Company's original Capital, or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting may from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses incurred by them respectively in attending and returning from Board and Committee Meetings or in or about the performance of their duties as Directors.

If any Director shall be called upon to go or to reside out of his usual place of residence on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services, the Directors may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services either by way an of honorarium, commission, or the payment of a stated sum of money, as they shall think fit.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

THE ISSUE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the Shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until 12 months after the allotment of the Shares.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on Shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES must be made on the attached Form which must be filled in and forwarded entire along with the Application Money to the Corporation's Bankers—The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, the Eastern Bank, Limited, Bombay and Calcutta. and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and branches.

Dated at Bombay this 8th day of May, 1920.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

No ——————

To

The Directors of,
THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers as per receipt attached the sum of Rs.——————, being deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on—————— Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company, I request you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the——————day of——————1920 and the Memorandum. and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place may name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

.....

Your obedient servant,

Usual Signature ——————

Name in full ——————

Address in full ——————

Description ——————

Dated this——————day of——————1920.

This form should be sent entire to any of the following Banks:—
1. Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay and Branches.
2. The Eastern Bank Limited, Bombay and Calcutta.
3. The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, and Jharia.

NOTE.—Shares cannot be allotted otherwise than to individuals.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL ORPORATION, Ld.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

(To be returned to the Applicant.)

No.——————

Received the——————day of——————1920

from——————the sum of Rs——————

being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on——————Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company.

Rs.——————

This Receipt should be preserved, to be exchanged for relative Share Certificate when ready.

For——————

——————

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Re. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARN MONEY.—During the leisure hours by securing materials and orders for India's Services in the War, the leading book on the subject. Apply at once to the NEWUL KISHORE PRESS (War Section Department H) Lucknow.
876

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED in a European Solicitor's firm, a competent Hindu MANAGING CLERK. Apply Box No. 572, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
938

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for Erection of Ice Factories, Punjab. Apply to Box No. 565 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
920

WANTED—A TYPIST to work on underwood machine. Pay Rs. 30/40 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
927

WANTED—CUSTOM CLERK, well experienced. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Apply Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
873

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Pay about Rs. 90. Apply stating speed and testimonials to Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
812

WANTED—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and TYPISTS for an attorneys office. Apply Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
789

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating salary required, speeds and copies of testimonials. Applications without these particulars will not be considered. Apply Box 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
893

WANTED.—A COMPETENT LADY TUTOR, who has good knowledge of English and Sanskrit to give lessons to a lady at her residence for two hours in the afternoon every day. Apply sharp Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
899

WANTED—Young and energetic men interested in making Rs. 100 a month out of office hours. Security required Rs. 100. Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.
772

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for service in Basra, two experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Three year's agreement. Apply stating salary required, speeds and copies of testimonials. Applications without these particulars will not be considered. Apply Box No. 559, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
887

WANTED.—An experienced, energetic pushing and educated MANAGER for General Stores. One familiar with Import and Export preferred. State lowest salary required. Apply with copies of testimonials to AGENT, RATLAM GENERAL STORES, Ratlam.
918

WANTED.—A STOREKEEPER for the Tata Oil Mills, Ernakulam, Cochin. He must be capable of handling large stores and must understand his business thoroughly. He will have to furnish security. Persons having experience of large mills need alone apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
921

TWO experienced INSURANCE CLERKS required from June 1st, 1920. Good prospects for trained men in the Fire Department. Applicants must apply in own handwriting giving particulars of previous employment and stating salary expected. MANAGER, NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.
930

SITUATION WANTED.

A SURVEYOR well experienced in land and mining surveys, in surveys for irrigation, Roads and Railways is prepared to accept work on contract from Engineers in Bombay. Neatness, accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Please write for terms, etc., to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
759

WANTED.

FINANCIAL.—WANTED CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 10,000 in paying concern with good returns. Apply Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
884

WANTED—One second-hand COMPOUND ENGINE drop valves or Curlas valves about 300 to 400 I. H. P. Dimension 15—28—30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
865

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—1 PORTABLE ENGINE, English make, 10 H. P., 100 pressure, with new certificate, in excellent condition. 3 OIL MILLS, English make. 2 GRINDING MILLS. Apply to N. RAVE, c/o Eastern Paints Mfg. Co., 22-24, Love Lane, Mazagaon.
907

FOR SALE.

TWO TAXIS, one Minerva, one Studebaker, both running order, inspection 6 to 8 a.m. To-day Shop, Gowalia Tank.
919

FOR SALE.—A complete GINNING FACTORY, with buildings, comprising 40 Single Roller Gins. Very good chance to those wish to run this in Amalner where it is situate. Apply for particulars ENGINEER and Co., Pydowni, Bombay.
854

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR, just arrived from France, latest Model 1920, DELAHAYE 14 H.P., self starter. Electric light, 5 wheels, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
936

FOR SALE.—THE GOODWILL of Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Veterinary Surgeons, from the 1st of June, 1920. For particulars apply to Mr. Maneckshaw Ponchkhanawalla of Messrs. Wadia and Gnandy, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
893

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Suitable PLOT of 1,500 square yards for erection of Motor Garrage or Workshop or Godowns, situated at Ferguson Road, and Tulshi pipe Road near B. B. Parel Station. Apply to M. B. Cassinath, 13-15, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
935

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only one decent airy BUNGLOW with compound at Chowpatty. Apply to D. G. BANKER, behind Wilson College.
877

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment.
645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati.
863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR COAL

ARE INVITED by The Wallace Flour Mill Co., for a contract for one year from June, 1920. Consumption about 300 tons monthly. Delivered, weighed and stacked at the mill premises, Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Delivery to be guaranteed.

3, Wallace Street, Fort.
837

NOTICE.

WANTED, A CLERK for the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Bombay, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. plus the War Allowance at 40 per cent. The Clerk must be a good typist and have passed School Final or Matric examination. The post is temporary at present but may lead to a permanancy. Apply stating age to.

S. WOODS HILL,
A. R. I. B. A.
Consulting Architect to Government Bombay.
861

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ENGLISH HEMP CANVAS, Flannels, Towelling cloth, Khaki Puggree cloth Union blanket cloth, Blue Dungares cloth, Puttoo cloth, Mosquite Netting, Blankets Cotton and Woollen, Blue Serge, Khaki serge, Khaki webbing and tape, Kit bags, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth bruches Clasp and Table knives, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spoons, Forks, Buttons, Chinese Cooly Kits, English Woollen Vests and Drawers, Singers Sewing Machines, Sewing cottons, etc., are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquires regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks, but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES". Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY.
Captain.
Assistant Controller (Textiles).
New Custom House, Bombay.
850

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE.
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.
891

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HINDU MANAGER well-versed in English correspondence and accounts to work full time under the Secretaries at the Committee's Burning and Burial Grounds at Sonapur and at Walkeshwar. Salary Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. Apply before 21st May, 1920, in own handwriting to the

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,
1H, Kiln Lane, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7.
15th April, 1920.
308

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge with meals Rs. 8/8 per day.

(2) Charges for separate meals in the Restaurant.

Chota Hazri	...	Rs.	0	12 0
Breakfast	...	,,	2	0 0
Luncheon	...	,,	2	0 0
Afternoon Tea, (without pastry)	...	,,	0	4 0
Dinner	...	,,	2	8 0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th April, 1920.
819

THE CUTCH STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIRECTOR SERVICE between Bombay and Cutch-Mandvi. The fast boat KAI PAN with complete messing arrangements will sail from Bombay every MONDAY., and THURSDAY from Alexandra Docks Ferry Wharfs (from Bhau's Docks from where the steamer for Goa Starts.) The said boat will sail from Cutch-Mandvi every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Passengers tickets can be had from company's office 72, Apollo Street, and No. 107, Bazargate Street, and Kharee Bazar, Mandvi, a day previous and at the Docks on the sailing of the steamer.

PADAMSINH HALAI & Co.,
Agents.
849

NOTICE.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" which sailed hence on the 2nd instant for Kobe, Japan, had to put back on Friday night, the 7th idem, owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold. The fire was extinguished on the morning of the 8th with the assistance of two Fire Floats belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The vessel is now in steam and will enter Dock to discharge the damaged cargo as soon as a berth is allotted to her.

The usual survey has been held and particulars of damage done will be notified in due course.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
867

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason of termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
Amritsar.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WVG. MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 7, Malharao Wadi, Kalbadevi without the Fort of Bombay on Saturday the 15th day of May 1920, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

RESOLUTIONS:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1,050,000 by the creation of 7,000 additional ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company as from 1st July 1920.
2. That article 4 of the Association of the Company be amended in accordance with the above resolution.
3. That the said 7,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 30 per share to the members of the Company in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up the premium (making together Rs. 80 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment would be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer by allotting them to Messrs. TARACHAND MURLIDHAR or their nominees on the above terms.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1920.
By the order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
826

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE of India have resolved at their meeting held on the 12th May that nobody should publish any pamphlet, leaflet or booklet, etc., or give portion of the sale proceeds and the earnings of a benefit night or day of his Hotel or Cenema, etc., in aid of the Khilafat Fund or Smyrna Fund without the formal sanction of Mr. AHMED HAJEE SIDDICK KHATRI, Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, who has been put in sole charge of this work.
939

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "BURMA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that Mr. J. W. BROWN has retired from the firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., as from the first of January, 1920, and Mr. Mulraj Khatau has been admitted a partner in the said firm from the date stated above.

Dated this tenth day of May, 1920.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
783

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AL AMMONIA COMPANY LIMITED.

PURSUANT to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors of the above-named Company that a meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held at 5 Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining whether an application should be made to Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by the Company.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1920.
E. W. THOMPSON,
Liquidator.
934

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHOORA JAIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada, outside Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2716, New No. 9723, Old Survey No 109 and New Survey No. 5617 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North formerly by the property of Atmaram Mulji and now that of the said Vendor and on the South by the property of Kassinath Laxmon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7675 and Street Nos. 248 250.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
915

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of Balabai Hari Pednekar, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Naiquini ..... Deceased.

LADUBAI BALKRISHNA PEDNEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant a Naiquini, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of April, 1920.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
917

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KAYUM AMIROODIN THANAWALA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground, whereof Gulbai Bamanji Petit is the present Fazandar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. C5/9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 5E/7385, and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1897 47 and Street No. 2F and known as Plot E, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to the estate of the late Motilal Bechardas, deceased, and known as Plot D, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to the estate of the said Motilal Bechardas and known as Plot F and now to Mahomedally Sarafally Zaveri and another, on or towards the North by the property leased to Byramji Pallonji Elavia and known as Plot B and on or towards the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
937

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KHARSEDJI LIMJI, who has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. MANEKJI MANCHERJI BOTTLEWALLA, has contracted to sell the same to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, gift or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, or any objection to the purchase by the said Kharsedji Limji from the said Mr. Bottlewalla or the sale to our client, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale to our client, will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Mahim Jambli Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1512.24 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 3 of a larger piece of land admeasuring 23,008 square yards or thereabouts belonging to the said Mr. Manekji Mancherji Bottlewala, and which larger piece of land is registered under Collector's Old Nos. 195, 196, 284, 175, 175 and 175 and Collector's New Nos. 3823, 3825, 3977, 3799, 3801 and 3802, Old Survey Nos. 244, 244 and 1/245 and New Survey Nos. 1/1551 and 1552, and the bungalows, outhouses, trees, wells and other structures standing thereon, are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4671, 4672, 4673 (1), 4674 and 4675 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the adjoining land of the said Mr. Bottlewalla at Mahim, on or towards the South by a proposed 40 feet Road, on or towards the East by a proposed Road and on or towards the West by the Sea Shore.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1920.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
931

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHABILDAS BHULABHAI has contracted to sell to our client Mr FRAMROZE MANECKJI BHARUCHA the undermentioned property, Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift trust, inheritance, possession lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Malad, Zilla Thana, Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 12608 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the notified Area Committee Salset under bungalow No. 48 and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage on or towards the South by partly by a wafer passage and partly by the land belonging to Nana Laxman on or towards the East by the land belonging to Parmanandas Brijmohandas and on or towards the West by Gawcharan.

Dated this 13th day of May 1920.
KESHAV R. DIVEKAR.
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madon.
925 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES COTTON OF DIFFERENT SORTS.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at Colaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs. Thakersdas Shivshyamnal and on account and at the risk of Alibhoy Khusal:—

3 Bales Raikot Cotton.
12 Bales Amreli Cotton.
27 Bales Dhangadhra Cotton.
5 Bales Lakhtar Cotton.
25 Bales Karanchi Cotton.
1 Bale Makran Cotton.

lying at Manekbai's Godown No. 1.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay 14th May 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman consisting of dining table, blackwood chairs, blackwood sideboard, blackwood sofa, teakwood and blackwood chest of drawers, marble top washhand tables, cozy corner with cushion, blackwood round tables, iron cots, towel horse, reclining sofa, cane chairs, folding teapoy, commodes, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

95 cases soaps Ex S.S. "Khyber."

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English built canoe-shape bicycle wheels victoria, nearly new, in very good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office-phaeton.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 1917 Model Maxwell Car 5 seater electric lights 20 H.P. in excellent running order.

1 Grey Arab Gelding, 14-3, 6 years old, excellent for riding, polo playing and useful in harness, only reason of selling, Owner going home.

AUCTION SALE OF SOAPS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters 95 cases soaps ex S. S. Khyber.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLA OTHERWISE KNOWN AS NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of the property of Gordhandas Runchordas a minor Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Madhowdas is the Fazendar containing by admeasurement 266 and two thirds square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and new under Ward No. 276, Street Nos. 320-324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bapubhai Visram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Bapubhai and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Guardian or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Floor, Sorab House, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain an d carved French polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plated-ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich, pictures and oleographs, fancy, teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets etc, etc., the property of C. E. Abbott, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Silver Oak" Chimbai Road old Kantwadi Bandra valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware plated ware, dining table; arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dinner wagon, carpets, glass door cupboards, meatsafes, drawing room sofas cabinets, ornaments teapoys, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, one grand fathers clock showing fases of the moon, one English clock by Bennett London, cane chairs, cooking pots, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc. The property of J. Pearson Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow with Outhouses at Lanowla.

Under instructions from Rabiabibi, widow and Aishabibi, daughter of the late Hajee Adam Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Lanowla, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, bungalows, outhouses, garden standing thereon situate at Monay Tonghe Surf Mowal in the District of Poona, part of Survey No. 86, containing by admeasurement 4,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on the North by the Poona Road, on the South by public road on the West by Plot No. 2 and 14, and on the East by Plot No. 4 and 16.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel.

2. A quantity of old and unserviceable material and stores consisting of empty wooden casks, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, kerosine oil tins, lamps, of sorts, trolly wheels, G. I. P. buckets, chunam pans, waterin cans smiths anvils, augers, ratchet braces, hammers, cold sets, pipe tongs, chisels shovels, powrahs, gunny wrappings vacuum brake pipes, I. R. piping plain and armoured hose packing cases hoops iron of casks, staves of casks, staves of casks, glass scrap leather scrap, rubber scrap, cloth cuttings, leather hose pipes, files leather belting copper rivetted and leather belting, copper sawn and other sundry items.

3. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the date of sale, failing which ground sent will be charged by the Railway Company.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 48 Case No. 37 Governor Road, Parel.

Building St. Nos. 28, 1, 2, 9; 29A, 30; 31C; Case Nos. 14; 15; 16; 17; 22; East Agaripada Near Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE of 50 cases Japanese Refined Camphor.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Noormahomed Dossa, the following goods.

50 cases (each 60 lbs.) Japanese Refined Camphor, Tablets 1-160 oz. quality.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PERFUMERY DEALERS AND USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMES DE LUX, HAIR LOTION LOVANDER, DENTIFRICES OF MESSRS. BATOT OF PARIS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1920, at 8 p.m. Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, one consignment of Batot containing Perfumes De Lux, Dentifricies, Hair lotions lovenders, etc., etc., in convenient lot to suit the purchasers.

Above is on view.

P.S.—The above Perfumes are well-known and so we draw the attention of the dealers as well as the users to inspect them.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.
GRAND OPERA SEASON
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
LAST TWO NIGHTS

Owing to early departure of s. s. "Madras" from Calcutta to Singapore and Java where the Russian Grand Opera Coy are paying a return visit their season in Bombay is unavoidably Curtailed.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
"Madame Butterfly."

Last Saturday Matinee 5 o'clock tomorrow
" AIDA "

Positive Farewell Performance to-morrow
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT
"SPECIAL CONCERT"

In which all the Members of the Company will take part.

Favourite Grand Opera Experts.
Specialiy Arranged Ballets.
Special Singing Items
Special Orchestral Selections
New Dances

Grandest Musical Treat ever provided in Bombay.

Overture at 9-30
NOTE.
Special Motors.

Phœnix Taxi and Transport Coy.'s Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-Day at 6-30
The Five-reel Photoplay:
" Stripped for a Million."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
FAREWELL VISIT
OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
famous
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."
In conjunction with the
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

To-day Friday May 14th MATINEE at 5-30 p. m.
PIE No. 1.
Saturday May 15th at 9-30 p. m. and
Sunday May 16th MATINEE at 5-30 p. m.
PIE No. 2.
Monday May 17th at 9-30 p. m. and
Tuesday May 18th MATINEE at 5-30 p. m.
PIE No. 3.

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR WEEK-DAYS MATINEES.

Special Note:—The Bandman Comedy Co. will perform at 5-30 p. m. on the days when the Pierrot Pie Co. perform at 9-30 p. m. and VICE VERSA.

Plans at Rose & Co. for 9-30 performances upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre AND for MATINEE PERFORMANCES upto 4 p. m. AND at 4-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE LAST DAY
to-day to see the Great Morality Play of the Age
"Why I Would Not Marry?"
(6,000 feet.)

Gold is a precious asset so long as it does not taint the altar cloth. When it becomes the high priest at the marriage ceremony, it turns out to be the greatest mischief-maker in the world. Adele Moore's father wished her to marry. She did . . . . and heavy was the penalty. See it in

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

The colossal 1920 Morality Drama, which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present for the last time to-day.

Mind you—it is a
WILLIAM FOX
production, and we need not tell you what THAT means!

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"WESTWARD HO!"
Adapted from the famous novel of
CHARLES KINGSLY.
Further particulars to-morrow.

Mathern Railway Station Garden
Dance
Dance
Dance

There will be a dance held on Saturday the 15th of May 1920
At the Station Garden commencing from 9 p. m. (S. T.)
The following would be the charges for admission:
For a Gentleman with a Lady Rs. 4.
For a Lady .. .. ,, 1-8.
For a Gentleman .. .. ,, 3.
For Children under 12 years Re. 1. each.
Tickets can be had from the Station Master, Matheran, from Friday the 14th May 1920.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Loveliest of the Lovely
MARGARITA FISHER
In a delicious 5-part comedy thriller
"ANN'S FINISH"
The tale of an adventurous girl, who starts by being expelled from various schools and finishes as a war bride.
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
'The Grand National, 1920.'
(Exclusive to Madan Theatres, Ltd.)
25 CAMERAS, 48 OPERATORS AND ASSISTANTS.
A Faithful and Complete Reproduction of the Race.
Commencing next Saturday 15th May.
Mack Sennett's £100,000 Racing Play
"MICKEY"
WITH THE GREAT COMEDIAN THE TANTALIZING TOM-BOY
MABEL NORMAND
"MICKEY"—is Like a Spring Tonic.

THE EMPRESS To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE CONCLUDING EPISODES OF
"The Iron Test"
FEATURING
Antonio Moreno & Carol Holloway
SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.
ALSO
Gaumont Graphic
SHOWING
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

Commencing to-morrow Saturday 15th
the most astounding film of the year
A Nordisk Super-production
"THE FLAMING SWORD"
Amazing Spectacular Effects.

THIS WEEK—THIS WEEK
DARING EXPLOITS OF
Jack Sam & Pete
THRILLS GALORE IN THIS
ONE WHALE OF A PICTURE
Yet Healthy Sensationalism is the Keynote
MISS IT NOT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
COMING SHORTLY
TWO NORDISK SPECIALS
A PRINCE OF BHARATA
AND
A DAUGHTER OF BRAHAMA.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE
Bandman Comedy Co.
In conjunction with
PIERROT PIE.

To-day Friday, May 14th at 9-30 p.m.
"A VOICE FROM THE MINARET."
To-morrow Saturday, May 15th Matinee at 5-30 p. m.
"MR. WU."
Sunday, May 16th at 9-30 p.m.
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

SPECIAL NOTE:—The Pierrot Pie Co. will perform at 5-30 p.m. on the days when the Bandman Comedy Co. perform at 9-30 p.m. and VICE VERSA.

Reduced Price on week day Matinees.

PLANS AT ROSE COMPANY upto 6 p. m. for the 9-30 performances and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre AND for the 5-30 performances upto 4 p. m; and at 4-30 at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Pearl White
IN
The feature Serial de Luxe of a thousand Sensations
THE BLACK SECRET
The third instalment this week.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news from everywhere.

PATHE REVIEW
a weekly film magazine, Amusing and Instructive.

HIS ONLY FATHER
A Luke Comic.

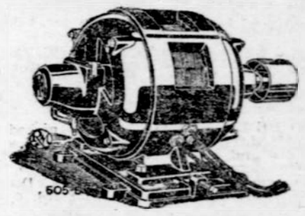
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.
NOW IN STOCK
Monna-Vanna, Guerlain Houbigant, Roger Gallet and all other English Maker's
FERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Upcountry by V. P. P.
319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,
Bombay.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.
would be sent on application
THE
International Engineering Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 3885.

HOT-SEASON Skin Troubles

ZAM-BUK REMOVES BLOTCHES, RASHES & PIMPLES.

THE SKIN is very hard-worked in the hot season. Excessive perspiration chokes up the pores or breathing holes, and the impurities under the skin, thus denied their natural outlet, force their way out in the shape of nasty pimples, inflamed rashes and fiery eczema.

Change of air and water quickly re-acts on sensitive skins, which become blotchy, rough and sore. The only effective remedy is Zam-Buk, the rare herbal balm which soothes and heals the skin in an altogether unique way.

The *herbal extracts* in Zam-Buk are so pure and refined that the skin readily absorbs them. Zam-Buk cleanses the pores, and makes the skin healthy, soft and clear. Zam-Buk is a preventive of, as well as a cure for, serious skin disease.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. By post for R. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8, from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Kemp & Co., Bombay, etc.

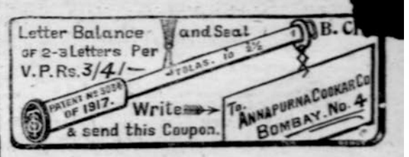
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

SOLD IN BOXES PACKED IN SEALED CARTONS.
INSIST ON THE PACKAGE GIVING NATIVE DIRECTIONS.
Zam-Buk

Just Received
Bauer's
Genuine
German
Sanatogen
Aspirin Tablets and
Albulactine.

PERRY & Co.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Tram Terminus, Grant, Road.

FOR THE H.
Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPER



'PEEPS INTO THE FUTURE.'

Is everybody's everyday book. The codified experience of generations of Astrologers and Indian Yogis an astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Every body may consult the book—no date of birth or horoscope necessary. Price One rupee only. The "Hindu" writes:—"Peeps into the Future will be found to be popular with those desiring of a peep into the future of their lives."

Apply to
TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS.
562 P. O. Chodavaram Visagapatam Dt.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
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LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. & p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.816 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	7 .3 "
Dew Point	74.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.683 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	2.8 "
Maximum temparature of Air	91.2 "
Minimum do. do.	81.4 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.WSW.
Movement of Wind	122 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	May					May				
Thu.	13	m	6	5	3	13	m	0	54	7
			1	55a	8			0	43a	0
Fri	14	m	1	0	2	14	m	9	6	5
			7a	25	2			7	54a	6
Sat.	15	m	9	2	3	15	m	2	35	2
			8	52a	8			2	58a	6
Sun.	16	m	9	2	7	15	m	3	18	1
			9	28	2			3	43a	8
Mon.	17	m	10	40	9	17	m	4	0	10
			6	17a	2			4	30a	11
Tues.	18	m	11	27	9	18	m	4	23	11
			11	17a	2			5	24a	6
Wed.	19	m	0	13	4	19	m	5	27	5
								6	12a	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 13 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m.	p.m.
Last Quarter "	11d.	6h.	54-2m.	p.m.
New Moon "	19d.	3h.	13-1m.	a.m.
First Quarter "	25d.	6h.	57-5m.	p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is heavily clouded at Delhi and is clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen considerably and especially so in the north where Rawalpindi records a minimum of 52 degrees F. which is 20 degrees below normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded in the north of the reporting area and the air drier than usual there. Day temperature is about normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear at Jacobabad and Ajmer, is lightly clouded at Jaipur and Karachi and is heavily clouded at Jodhpur and Bikaner. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi and Kotah. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi but is in defect in upper Sind and in north and central Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear in Central India West but is moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and is in defect at Rajkot. Day temperature is below normal at Surat; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in defect at Jubbulpore and Saugor and is in excess at Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Both day and night temperatures are about normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon, Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad and is in defect at Nizamabad. Both day and night temperatures are about normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry and is likely to continue so. A few duststorms may occur in the central parts of the country. Temperature is considerably low in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Bombay, 13th May 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th May 1920.

Rain has fallen generally in Kashmir and locally in Assam and Orissa while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal and the north Punjab.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three-quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one and a half; Cuttack three-quarters; Srinagar one and a half; Sonamarg three.

There have been many duststorms along the nort-west frontier and temperature is very low there.

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.

Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies, Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION.

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WALFORD AND COMPANY

MOTOR LORRIES.

BOMBAY BRANCH

opening shortly.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta; also Nagpur, Jubbulpur, London and Paris.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SATURDAY, May 15.

Lonovla Y. W. C. A. Home Fancy Fair.

MONDAY, May .

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Milk Co. Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 3 Forbes St., 4-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Narkunda, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

N. Y. K. steamer Kimi Maru (left Singapore, 8th) expected to arrive at daylight.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Pearl Necklace Lottery Drawing at the Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 23.

The Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club Jubilee Celebration, Allbless Bag.

MONDAY, May 24.

Empire Day: Bank Holiday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has to-day reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

The annual social gathering of the South Indian Club will be held at the Club premises (Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road), on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that parcel mails despatched from London on the 15th April 1920 are expected to arrive in Bombay by the s.s. Garsoppa on or about the 19th May 1920, while those despatched from London on the 22nd April 1920 will arrive earlier by the s.s. Narkunda on Monday the 17th May 1920.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. I. Nathan will deliver a lecture on "Judaism" at 5 p.m. to-day at the Association Hall, 4th Peerkhan Street. The lecture will be followed by a discussion and is open to all who are interested.

BAND AT BANDRA ON SUNDAY.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday the 16th instant commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas, bandmaster.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

119 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday as against 252 on the corresponding day of last year and 115 in that of 1918. One attack and two deaths from plague two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and two attacks and three deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, when Dr. J. K. Daji will deliver a lecture on "The Problem of High Rent." Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Chairman of the Improvement Trust, will preside.

HOW TO AVOID DISEASES.

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps Mr. Jhabwala, will lecture with magic lantern exhibition on "how to avoid diseases" in the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Mrs Sundraba Hansraj P. Thakersey will preside. This lecture is specially arranged for the benefit of ladies. There will be separate accommodation for males.

REVERSE COUNCILS,

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday, the 20th May, 1920.

The rates will be announced in due course.

STERLING TRANSFERES ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 13th May, 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received:—Bombay, £46,583,000; Elsewhere, £55,042,000; Total, £101,625,000.

Total amount accepted:—Bombay. 451,000; Elsewhere £549,000; Total £1,000,000.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 12th instant, was 384.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad disposed of the case in which Dattatraya Appaji, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust Office, Vishram Raghowji, a Sanitary Inspector, of the Port Trust, and O. Wharton, Deputy Dock Manager of the Port Trust stood charged with wrongfully restraining one Pandurang Babaji, and with mischief and abetment. The facts of this case appeared in our yesterday's issue.

On the case being called yesterday, Mr. Crage, pleader, informed the Court on behalf of the complainant that the parties had compounded the case to the satisfaction of the complainant and that the latter had been reinstated in the room from which he had been forcibly ejected, and Mr. Baker, Solicitor, corroborated Mr. Crage's statement on behalf of the third accused. His Worship accordingly marked the case compounded and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

MONEY-LENDER'S WAYS

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, one Kaveshwar Sahadev, a Pardeshi, money-lender who appeared before Mr. D. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in answer to summons isued against him at the instance of Dhanu Bhawan a municipal sweeper, on charges of robbery and wrongful restraint, was sentenced to a month's hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo another month's simple imprisonment.

It was alleged that on the 20th of March last, the complainant was going to Mahim cemetery with a funeral procession when the accused met him on the road and stopped him demanding some money which he (accused) said his mother had lent to the complainant. On the complainant's saying that the accused's mother had recovered the money from him before her death, the accused stripped him of his clothes and forcibly marched him to his (accused's) shop where he was made to sit until a relative of the complainant came and released him.

The accused pleading not guilty said the complainant had given away the clothes in lien of the money of his own accord. He was however, convicted on the evidence.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 13.)

Sir John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., relinquished charge of the office of Puisne Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Friday the 23rd April 1920 before office hours.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Officer on Special Duty in the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months and forteen days combined with furlough on average salary for one month and seventeen days with effect from the 8th May 1920.

Captain H. W. Wilberforce-Bell to be on special duty in the Political, Judical and Special Departments of the Secretariat until the date on which he takes over charge of the office of the Deputy Secretary to Government in those Departments from Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S.

The appointment of Mr. V. V. Phadke, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal ,to be Registrar of the District and Sessions Court at Sholapur, is cancelled.

Two months and twenty-one days of the furlough granted to Mr. J. V. Cook into furlough on average salary.

Mr. Mathew D'Souza to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kanara District.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, was allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for seven days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

The Honourable Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., to be Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 27th February 1920.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is granted, with effect from the 13th May 1920, such privilege leave as may then be due to him in combination with furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to eight months.

Mr. V. R. Phadke to be Second Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College with effect from 29th April 1920 vice Mr. V. E. Vakharia proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, is granted, with effect from 1st July 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be reliever, privilege leave for four months and twenty-nine days.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months and twenty days.

Mr. K. Hewlett, O.B.E., I.C.V.D., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of commuted furlough for four months.

Mr. G. S. Kulkarni, Acting Assistant Professor of Mycology at the Agricultural College is allowed an extension by ten days of the privilege leave granted to him.

Erratum.—In line 10 of Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. A.-Misc.-987, dated 12th April 1920, printed at page 973 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 15th April 1920, for 'G. B. Hooli' read 'C. B. Huli.'

The Reverend W. Ashley Brown, Chaplain of Colonel Tucker's during the College the Reverend C.D.T. Cason on leave.

The Reverend W. W. N. Alsop to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

Mr. F. Ludlow, on return from leave, to act as Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Miss F. L. McAfee, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days with effect from the 6th May 1920.

Mr. Vaman Mukund Gaitonde to act as Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, or pending further orders.

In modification of so much of Government Notification No. 2934, dated the 17th March 1920, as relates to the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Carter C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., to act vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., the following temporary arrangements for the performance of Colonel ucker's duties during the College vacation from 1st May to 10th June 1920, inclusive are announced:—

Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.P.H. (Cantab.), to act as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Major S. K. Engineer, O.B.E., M.R.C.P. (Edin.) I.M.S. (Temporary), to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Dr. N. F. Surveyor.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in some places. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food grains though high show a tendency to fall in some districts. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 53 to 69
Gujarat	... 17 to 63
Konkan	... 41 to 47
Deccan	... 38 to 51
Karnatak	... 44 to 60

RASH DRIVING.

LIEUT. MAGEY FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed a sentence of a fine of Rs. 40 on Lieut. H. E. Magey, I.M.S., who was charged by Deputy Inspector Davison, with driving a two-seated motor car on the 6th instant in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human safety.

The facts of the case were that on the day in question the accused was driving his car from the direction of Bori Bunder towards Dhobi Talao along Cruickshank Toad. A tram car also was proceeding towards the same direction in front of his car. While in front of the Allbless Hospital the accused tried to overtake the tram car by swerving to the right when another tram car came up from the opposite direction and the accused in trying to squeeze in between the two cars was sandwiched. His car was completely smashed and the tram car going towards Dhobi Talao was derailed and it went on the top of his (accused's) car.

The accused's plea was that he was in a hurry as he wanted to go to the Laboratory. He had seen many drivers squeezing between two tram cars going in opposite direction and he thought he would pass clear between them.

His worship found the accused guilty and convicted and sentenced him accordingly.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

MATTER REFERRED TO SANITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. There was no quorum for about 28 minutes; this has been a feature of the last many meetings, owing to the hot weather.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 12th May, 1920, in the course of which it was stated:—

"I have the honour to refer to the Corporation Resolution No. 12210, dated the 26th January, 1920, approving of the construction of a refuse destructor at Bapty Road, and to state that I have since been negotiating with Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., Licensees of Messrs. Heenan and Froude, Ltd., the manufacturers of the Heenan Destructor. They have now with their letter of the 28th April, 1920, submitted a tender for a refuse destructor in three units, each unit of plant to be capable of dealing satisfactorily with a hundred ton of ordinary refuse per day. They quote as the price of this plant Rs. 14,63,231 and for this sum they undertake the erection of the plant complete, but without the machinery for utilizing clinker and making slabs. To the quotation an extra amount equivalent to £750 must be added for necessary machinery gearing for operating electrically the top charging doors of the furnaces.

"I have gone thoroughly with the Executive Engineer into the plants and specification. An extra one lakh of rupees would have to be added to the estimate for the plant for utilizing clinker so that the total cost would be nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. Messrs. John E. Minnitt's Manager informs me that there is very serious danger of a further rise in prices in the near future, and asks for an early acceptance or refusal of the offer. A provision of Rs. 10½ lakhs has been made in the Loan Works Budget for this year and the acceptance of this offer will involve an addition of about 5¾ lakhs to the estimated expenditure. The Executive Engineer has carefully examined the estimates of cost and in view of the situation at present prevailing in Europe is of opinion that the offer is a reasonable one. He is further of opinion that in view of the saving of cartage and the income that will be derived from the by-products there should be a saving of Rs. 2 on every ton of refuse, and this, if 300 tons are destroyed in a day, will amount to nearly Rs. 2 lakhs a year.

ADDITIONAL GRANT.

"I do not think that there is the least probability of prices of machinery going down in the near future. Nor do I think it probable that as satisfactory a destructor of any other type can be obtained at a cheaper rate. I therefore request that the matter may be laid before the Standing Committee and the Corporation as Urgent Business and recommend that the offer of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., be accepted by the Standing Committee and that the Corporation should sanction an additional grant of Rs. 5¾ lakhs being allotted for the purpose from the Loan Works Balances."

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Commissioner be authorised to enter into a contract with Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Limited, for the supply and erection of a refuse destructor at a cost of Rs. 14,63,231 and that sanction be given to an additional provision of Rs. 5¾ lakhs to meet the excess over the provision of Rs. 10,25,000 already made for the purpose.

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said further information should be supplied in the matter and he moved an amendment referring the Commissioner's letter to the Sanitary Works Committee with a request to submit a report within three weeks at the latest.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, said he was horrified when the matter came up to him and he found that the estimate of expenditure would be Rs. 5½ lakhs more than what it was in October last. Mr. Mackison had been going into the matter for the last four days and satisfied himself that the tender now submitted by Messrs. John Minnitt was by no means unreasonable in amount. The Executive Engineer in his note of October last estimated that the quantity of "kutchra" destroyed by the destructor then proposed was 200 tons a day, but the present destructor was designed to destroy 300 tons a day. The destructor at Bapty Road would result in a saving of Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum. The destructor would be air-tight and would cause no nuisance.

Dr. D. B. P. Master said the question was one of public health and where that was concerned the question of economy should be absolutely set aside. It was not a question of rupees, annas and pies, but one of health. In his opinion, by constructing the incinerator in Bapty Road they were oppressing the poor people who would suffer in health by its presence amongst them. It would be a sin and a crime to do that.

INCINERATOR.

He moved the following amendment:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested not to send the order for an incinerator as sanctioned in the last Loan Works Budget for the present, until the present high prices have gone down, as the Municipality have sufficient low-lying land still available at Deonar for the disposal of refuse of the City."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Dr. Master had no right to say that they were heedless and heartless in constructing the incinerator in Bapty Road. A few months ago Dr. Sorab, then Acting Health Officer, told him that he had seen an incinerator at work in the heart of Colombo and it caused no nuisance.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Mr. H. P. Mody supported the Hon. Mr. Sethna's amendment, which was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to the 14th June.

SPORTING NEWS.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 11.

The first day's programme of four races was run in excellent weather on Tuesday. There was a large attendance including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and all the Rajahs and Indian nobility present in the station. Totalizators for Rs. 10 and 2 were run and were well patronised.

Details:—

THE SEISTAN PLATE for Arabs). Distance 6 furlongs.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's LONGBOAT, 11-3, Mr. Evers 1

Mr. Marsh's COLONIAL, 11-3, Colonel Dennistoun 2

Mr. Irwine's SILK AND SCARLET, 10-9, Mr. Mauson 3

The race:—There was a good race between Longboat and Colonial and was won by the former by 1½ lengths, 15 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 33 secs.

THE MARSHALL PLATE (for horses). —Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Edmonston's DALLYMACAD, 12-0 1

Mrs. Lamond Walker's DIKKA'S DAUGHTER, 12-11, Mr. Evers 2

Mr. Marsh's LIEUT. POL, 12-0, Colonel Dennistoun 3

Ran:—Captain Parbury's Black Jack, 12-0, Major Parbutts.

Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 9¼ seconds.

THE LADY WILLINGDON'S PLATE (for horses regularly hunted).—Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Marsh's REPROOF, Captain Edmondstone 1

Mrs. Lamond Walker's FELVEZ, Mr. Evers 2

Colonel Robert's BOLSHEVIK 3

Also ran:—Captain Parbhury's R. D., Colonel Dennistoun's Dawn, Mr. Uzialli's Grey Dawn, Mr. Craig Harvey's The Rake.

Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. or over.

Won by 2½ lengths, 20 lengths between second and third.

Time: 4 mins.

The race:—This race proved a complete upset. Reproof came away with R. D. and Felvez ran handy. Reproof and Felvez ran a splendid race in the straight, the rest of the field lagging behind.

The totalizator paid Rs. 859 on Reproof.

THE MURRAY CUP (for ponies 14/2 and under).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 11-2, Captain Edmonstone 1

Lieut. Maconochie's KIRKMANDEN, 10-1, Mr. Manson 2

Mr. Marsh's COLONEL, 7-3, Captain De Brath 3

Also ran:—Marsh's Killarney, Rajkumar Desaraj Ur's Destiny, Captain Powell's Fourteen, Captain Reynon's Black Opal, all carrying 11/7 and Captain Reynean's Labreze 10-12.

Won by 10 lengths, 8 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 27 secs.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., was held on 26th April, and during the proceedings there was an interesting incident which escaped notice in the press, but which deserved the attention of the share-holding public. In the item of expenditure put down as "Managing Agents' and other Commissions" there was an obscure point upon which one of the shareholders present, namely Mr. Jamnadas Khusal, asked for explanation. A Commission to the Managing Agents of 10 per cent having been allowed under the rules of the Company, the shareholder wanted to know what the "other commissions" meant. It transpired that a special commission of 5 per cent on profits was allowed to the Manager. So far as I know—and the rules of the Company will support me—the allotment of 5 per cent to the Manager is open to the criticism that it is irregular and unauthorised. The objection taken by Mr. Jamnadas Khusal was defeated, as he happened to be in a minority. But there will be many shareholders who must be anxious to know how a 5 per cent commission to the Manager, amounting as it did to a lakh, could be justified under the articles of Association. If the Managing Agents will enlighten the public on the point, it will be greatly appreciated.—Yours, etc.

SHARE-HOLDER.

13th May, 1920.

O. B. E'S.

The following press note has been issued:—

The Secretary and Registrar, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, London, S. W. 1, has recently complained of the great difficulty experienced by him in getting into touch with decores of the Order of the British Empire, who have returned to England from India. All decores of the Order who may be proceeding to the United Kingdom without receiving their decorations in India, are requested to communicate with him immediately on their arrival in England, so that the necessary arrangements may be made for their attendance at an Investiture. They are also requested to communicate to Government their addresses and the probable period of their stay in England.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 13th:

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 2 6
Shapurji No. 63	0 12 3
Jansan No. 40/1	3 3 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 0 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 0 0

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, May 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2 p.m. at Rs. 433½ for fully good broach July, August declared to Rs. 432 and advanced to Rs. 436, the rate for April, May being about Rs. 40 higher. For some time there was no change, but towards the close the price improved to Rs. 439 for july, August and the bazaar closed at this rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 442½, advanced to Rs. 443¼ and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate enquiry.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach		April-May		433½
Fully Good Broach		July-Aug.		441
Fully Good Bengal		May		333
" "		July		365
Fine Oomras		May		365
" "		July		395

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 13th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	330
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	340
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	425
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	...
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	365
" "	July-Aug.	315
Good M.G. Southern	May-June	...
" "	July-Aug	...

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	...	283	239	229	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	...	283	224	216	...
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	345	318	285	...	...
Central P. No. 1	410	385	340	...	...
M.G. Central No. 2	385	360	315	...	...
M.G. Broach	...	515	495	480	...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce other for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th May 1920

Cotton	21,316 Bales
Wheat	4,532 Quts.
Linseed	6,943 "
Rape etc	4,488 "
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	840 "
Groundnuts	150 "
Castorseed	743 "
Rice	3,346 "
Myrabollams	2,334 "
Cottonseed	13,4-2 "
Mr arsseed	Nil.
Grain	13,015 "
Jowar	480 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	2,754 "
Barbree	7 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

[Ready	Basar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Best White Delhi 70-80	67 0 0	0 12 0
" " Cawnpore 70-78	64 0 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bengal	66 0 0	0 0 0
Superseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 10 0	16 4 0
" Thin	15 4 0	15 12 0
Linseed, White 65-75	15 0 0	.....
" Gujar 75-80	14 0 0	.....
" Gujar 80-90	13 0 0	.....
" Black	15 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	17 12 0	18 12 0
Poppyseed, Black	18 0 0	.....
Mowraseed	8 8 0	.....
Barley	4 4 0	.....
Castorseed	10 0 0	11 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	0 3 0	
Linseed May	15 6 0	
Linseed September	15 1 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13th 1920

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 1 1/2
Bank Demand	2 0 5/16
Bank Acceptance 4m/s	2 1 3/4
On Demand	351
American Dollars	281
Hongkong	352 1/2
Shanghai	257
Japan	120
Singapore	110 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 13.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 21-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/- 1/2.
D. D. on London, 2/- 5/8.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 2/2 5/8
D. D. on Paris, frcs. 560.
Credit 3 Msd/s, frcs. 640.
T. T. on Japan, Rs 120
60 Days' sight, Rs. 110.
American Cross Rate, dollars 3.84¾.
Paris Cross Rate, frcs. 8.50.
London Silver Spot D., d.39¾.
London Silver forward D., d.38 3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent war loan, 98.
5½ per cent. war loan due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, &c.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 80.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Abd. Advance 2,900 N., By. Cotton 1,490, By. Dyeing 3,605, By. Uniteds 2,440, Century 1,305, Cent. India 5,270, Colaba Land 3,220, Coorla 3,280, Crescent 717/8, Currimbhoy 1,285, David 1,605, Fazulbhoy 1,722/8, Finlay 1,400, Ind. Bleaching 280, Ind. Malwa 665, Kastoorchand 2,600, Kohinoor 4,315, Madhowji 4,400, M. Petit 6,800, Morarji 6,600, New Great 1,105, New City 5,600, Pearls 1,315, Premier 310, Shapurji 355, Standard 3,200 xd., Swan 1,200, Swadeshi 5,325 xd, Tata Mill 2,850, Andhra Valley 775, Alcock 1,060 xd., By. Burma 830, By. Burma N. I. 205, Bt. Burma Petrol 23/12, By. Tramway 1,120, By. Steam 495, Byculla 50, Ind. Cement 600, Katni ord, 330, Katni defd. 1,680, New India Assur 2918 pr., Shivraipur 33, Tata Ord. 129/8, Tata defd. 1,045, Tata Hydro 1,195, Tata Oil 495, Scindia Steam 15 pr., Tatas Bank 58.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Monthly Subscribers to the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to note that on and after 1st May, 1920, no reminders will be sent to them for Renewal of their Monthly Subscriptions. They are, therefore, requested to pay in their Renewal Subscriptions before the date of expiry in order to avoid the stoppage of copies.

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 14, 1920.

FAMINE IN PURI.

We cannot condemn sufficiently strongly the attitude of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in regard to the famine which has been prevailing for some time past in Puri District. We published yesterday a report submitted by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, a member of the Servants of India Society, who was deputed to investigate conditions on the spot. The report makes a ghastly story of starvation and distress as well as of amazing official callousness, which came within Mr. Thakkar's knowledge during his and his colleagues' tour of the famine stricken villages. The Government of Bihar and Orissa, even at this late hour, refuse to see the necessity of declaring the existence of famine in these villages because of the so-called smallness of the total area affected. But, according to Mr. Thakkar and the non-official committee appointed by the Utkal Union Conference, the number of villages affected is over 400, covering an area of about 250 square miles and containing a population of about a lakh and a half. Is this area too small to derive the benefit of the application of the Famine Code? The plain truth, however, is that the local authorities, and especially the Commissioner of the Division, have failed to realise the seriousness of the situation and have been callous enough to turn a deaf ear to the stories of distress and of actual starvation to death of scores of children and adults, which were brought to their notice by persons whose bona fides should have been above suspicion. The report of the non-official committee, which included in its personnel a member of the Behar Legislative Council and some well-known members of the Puri bar charges the local Government of gross neglect of their duty even after matters had reached a crisis. General drought and scarcity had been prevailing in the district throughout last year. Then the floods of November and December 1919 destroyed the harvest and the destitution and starvation among the people became more and more acute. At the end of December, the Utkal Union Conference appointed a committee to report on the situation. "The Committee sent a copy of the resolution of the Conference asking for co-operation of official with them. Government was reminded by means of letters as well as by telegrams, and Hon. Babu Gopabandhu Das, a member of the Committee interpellated in the Legislative Council for a final decision of the Government on the point, and at last a reply was received from Government saying that no useful purpose would be served by an enquiry like the one suggested by the Utkal Union Conference." Harrowing tales of distress began to be published in the press and yet, the report says, "no responsible officer went to the spot to see the condition with his own eyes," till the first week of March, when it was announced that the Commissioner was going to make a tour of the villages. But, how the Commissioner discharged his responsible task had better be left for the report to describe. It says: "Suddenly on the 6th instead of 7th March, the Commissioner arrived at Gop in a motor car and came back to Puri shortly after the same day. It was practically not seeing the area at all. Afterwards it was made out from various utterances, both private and public, of the Commissioner that the situation was not at all grave, and all that was to be done was being done by the Collector who was on the spot. In fact the Collector had neither been to the interior where the situation demanded the officer's presence nor was he doing anything for the relief of the distressed in these parts."

Now let us see how the people committed to the care of these officials were faring all along. This is what Mr. Thakkar says after what he saw during his investigations:

"Every village, howsoever small (and in this track villages consist of 10 to 100 houses each), has lost a few men, varying from 3 or 4 to 3 dozens and in one case 75, due to sheer want of food. Lepers, beggars and wandering members of the people have fallen an easy prey. Children and old persons have succumbed in numbers and even youths have been sacrificed to this calamity. I have not here mentioned anything about desertion of home by men and women and also children, perhaps to die as wanderers. If relief by Government had not been so long deferred, the loss of human lives would have been much less. I am not in a position to say accurately what the total loss has been. I have visited 40 villages in my 8 days' tour and on enquiry in those villages I have been able to gather that about 440 persons died of starvation in these and a few other villages about which I got reliable record. On this basis of computation I can roughly guess the total loss of life at 1,500 at the lowest estimate. I had the misfortune to see one famished man dying in my camp at Niampara in my presence and another in a village dead a few hours ago and not removed for cremation. Three members of the Non-Official Famine Enquiry Committee of Puri counted as many as thirteen human skulls with several skeletons outside a village of 60 houses, which had a very heavy mortality of as many as 23, since August last. In the village of Sultan, only 16 miles off from Puri, as many as 60 to 80 are said to have died since the August flood and we had the misfortune to count as many as 28 human skulls in the cremation ground on the day of our visit."

A member of the non-official Committee describing his experiences says, "I have been here almost a month. have seen people dying of starvation, which the village choukidars invariably report as death due to diseases. They say the higher officials would never allow to report the truth in these cases. The village has 59 families which had before last flood 411 men and 11 children have been since born in the village. All these 11 new children have died for want of nourishment, and of the 411, there are now 303 left in the village, most of them being famished frames only of women and children; 58, including babies, have died and 61 have deserted homes. 4 houses have been altogether deserted and on 9 more of the house there are no roofs, these having been sold for food. In 24 houses the roof is so bad that it cannot stand even one hard shower. In all but 4 houses there is not a single metal plate. Many have sold away even their doors and thresholds. Not a grain of foodstuff is to be found in any house. All the people depend on various wild herbs for food. They walk almost naked, and women don't come out of their houses for want of clothes." Other members of the Committee also report cases of death from actual starvation which they were called to witness at the last stage. In the village of Lahantra the Committee took evidence from 11 families and the number of deaths due to starvation was found to be 26. In one family out of 13 members six had died of starvation. An orphanage started early this year was able to gather as many as 99 children from the famine areas a fact which reveals the extent of the havoc, which has been created by the famine. And yet, in spite of all these horrible happenings, the local Government see no reason to be unduly perturbed and are content with setting apart the magnificent sum of Rs. 15,000 for gratuitous relief and directing the District Board to engage paid agency to organise relief! Could anything be more callous! Well may Mr. Thakkar say: "I have never known a famine more mismanaged."

Is it too much to expect the Government of India to send a sharp reminder to the Government of Bihar to take a more responsible view of their duty to the unfortunate population committed to their care, than they have so far taken? The Bihar Government body or whoever represents that soulless in the Puri District have been not only callous, but cruel, in refusing to pay heed to the reports of distress. We have it on the authority, of the non-official committee's report that:

"Even in this state of things the Choukidari Tax is being strictly realised and we have seen cases where for this tax, doors, dressed stones forming steps have been attached, no other articles being found in the houses. And one Babu Gouranga Charan Kanango of Nantee, the Choukidari president, has been dismissed, perhaps on the confidential report of the local police that the president always said that the people were unable to pay the tax. 3 other Presidents whom we know are for the last 8 or 9 months paying the tax money partly out of their own pockets, as they believe that to refuse to pay it on the ground of the distress of the people, would be going against the Government."

It would have been impossible to credit those amazing statements, but for the fact that the report is signed by men of known probity and status in the district. The attitude of the Bihar Government requires to be explained to the satisfaction not only of the people of their own province but also of the country. We hope in the meanwhile, our Presidency will promptly and generously respond to the cry of distress of the distressed and distracted people of Puri District.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council in December last the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos asked some questions regarding the export of cows from British India. In reply the Government admitted that certain Brazilian subjects were purchasing cattle in Gujarat for export to their country, and promised to enquire into the nature and extent of the trade. A Press Note was issued on December 23, contradicting certain exaggerations in the rumour and giving accurate statistics about the trade According to the Press Note during the previous "calendar year," 1178 cattle had been exported to Brazil; 110 to Belgium; 100 to France, and 155 to Zanzibar. The Government did not give any satisfactory undertaking regarding the prohibition of exports, in spite of the fact that the public had, through meetings and memorials, pressed for the conserving of the cattle-wealth of the country. The figures discovered by Government for a single year might appear immaterial but if there is no check on export, the trade will fall back to a tendency which was becoming increasingly apparent before the war. We give below figures to show the number of all living animals exported to foreign countries along with their value in pounds:—

Year	Number	Value
1901	3,20,835	1,42,634
1902	3,29,886	1,37,406
1903	3,30,289	1,48,502
1904	3,00,372	1,29,342
1905	2,54,730	1,28,922
1906	3,16,996	1,50,878
1907	3,83,228	1,43,909
1908	3,56,414	1,05,746
1909	4,17,537	1,29,911
1910	4,66,462	1,54,737
1911	5,27,706	1,82,787
1912	5,44,588	2,22,200
1913	4,48,088	2,45,087
1914	2,81,836	1,41,936
1915	3,09,458	1,31,523
1916	3,34,310	1,59,287
1917	2,54,685	1,52,848

It is clear that from 1908 till the first year of the war, there was a steady rise in the value of the livestock exported from this country. If the tendency is resumed, its effect on an agricultural country like India, is bound to be serious. Already there are signs of decline among the best breeds of cattle in the land. The first-class stocks of Ongole and Gujerat are among the most precious assets of the country, and it would be a calamity if instead of conserving them and helping their improvement by better rules of pasture, they were allowed to be gradually exported out of the country.

We complain of the high prices of milk and ghee; charity-organisers lament the dearth of good milk for the children; agricultural experts plead for the renovation of livestock. In these circumstances, with recurring drought depleting the breeds, it would be the height of folly for Government to assume a neutral attitude. When ryots are suspected of squandering their lands for the benefit of money-lenders, Government are zealous to interfere and check indefinite alienation of land. Here is a crisis, in which foreign dealers are anxious to exploit the poverty of people and secure the better stock of cattle by tempting offers. The public do not understand how foreign dealers occasionally descend on the districts and taking advantage of the *laissez faire* attitude of Government, offer poor owners ready cash in exchange for milch and agricultural cattle. The Press Note of December last served to lull people into a sense of security. Now we hear that a party of Brazilian cattle-dealers are again trying to make big purchases from the districts. Is it the fact that a party is now in Bombay—they are said to be residing in the Taj Mahal Hotel—who endeavour to effect big purchases and having succeeded, are looking for shipping accommodation? Is it the fact that a license for the export of 500 cattle has been secured by them from Government? Government cannot be unaware that many of the chiefs of Kathiawar have refused license for the export of cattle from their territory. How is it that they are apathetic where ruling chiefs are alert in the interests of their cattle-wealth? We need not say that when foreign dealers purchase bulls and cows they prefer the best stock and they make enormous profits by sale in their own countries. In Brazil and Argentine—whence Britain has considerable supplies of frozen meat—the fine variety of cattle taken from India are much prized for breeding purposes, and it is no wonder that dealers make efforts to secure them from places like Gujarat and Kathiawar. Government owe it to the people to see that they are guided by no narrow considerations in this matter. The prevalence of high prices at least ought to encourage them to see that hard-hit people are not tempted to sell out their best assets and incidentally aggravate the evil of high prices in milk and ghee. From the public view, the trade is going on, but on the sly. We ask Government to interfere and put a check on the activities of foreign dealers by prohibiting the export of milk and agricultural cattle. A Press Note on the developments of the trade and attitude of Government must be issued.

Notes of the Day.

A Grave Scandal.

A well-informed correspondent writes to us:—

I hear on good authority that Messrs. B. I. S. N. Co., Agents of the P. & O. Steam Navigaton Company have decided not to book Indian passengers for Europe till the European reqpirements have been fully met. Thus the Indians who have important and urgent business in London—(the Capital of the Empire) are to be given no chance along with the Europeans, sick, wounded, women and children excepted. I hope that Indians will bear this treatment in mind and the Indians must find some way of penalising a public company which have penalised them on the basis of the colour bar. It is quite easy for us to deal with the Company and the question of mail subsidy will be raised without delay.

An Unfair Charge.

Our "Moderate" friends would do well to weigh their words when criticising persons in regard to whose policies they differ. We were not prepared to be told by one of the spokesmen of Moderatism that the Punjab riots of last year were due to Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement, though we know that the Anglo-Indian press and some officials also described these riots at the time as "Satyagraha riots" and though the "Daily Mail" tells us that the Hunter Committee too has fathered the guilt on Mr. Gandhi. "The Citizen" of Madras, the organ of Madras "Liberals", writes as follows with reference to the non-cooperation movement: "Passive Resistance was not effective last year and did not end in the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. It merely led to useless bloodshed, pretty terrible bloodshed." Does our contemporary seriously entertain the belief that it was Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement that led to the terrible bloodshed? The history of the disturbances at Amritsar, at Delhi, at Ahmedabad, at Bombay, in fact everywhere where disturbances occurred, shows that the initial provocation came from some insensate act of repression on the part of the executive. At Amritsar and Lahore, it was the deportation of Drs. Satyapal and Kitchelew, at Bombay and Ahmedabad it was the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. Nowhere was "passive resistance" as such in evidence, because the occasion for such resistance had not come at all. It is, therefore, pure imagination to ascribe the origin of the bloodshed to Mr. Gandhi's movement. We sincerely hope the "Citizen" will have the courage to acknowledge the looseness of its reasoning and to make proper amends to Mr. Gandhi for the unfair charge that has been levelled at him.

Graduates and Franchise.

The Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments have conceded the electoral franchise in respect of the University seats to graduates of seven years' standin. This concession, no doubt, goes beyond the recommendation of the Franchise Committee, which had suggested that only the Senate and Fellows of the University of the Province should be qualified to elect a member to the Council. The electorate has, therefore, been considerably widened, but it would have been more in the fitness of things if instead of restricting the franchise to graduates of seven years' standing, all graduates of the University had been qualified as electors. In the new scheme the literacy test has been altogether abolished and the qualification for the general electorate has been brought down so low as the payment of a rental of Rs. 10, so that even an illiterate and ignorant labourer, if he pays this amount in rent, is entitled to exercise the vote. Is a graduate of the University less capable of exercising his judgment in the selection of Councillors than the illiterate labourer? The anomaly should be done away with, as otherwise the disqualification of graduates is bound to operate in a very unfair manner towards the University and its alumni. Moreover, the single seat allotted to the Universities is inadequate, considering the important part they play in the progress of the province. A least two, if not more, seats ought to have been allotted to them in the provincial councils. We hope the Joint Committee will see its way to modify the constitution in the directions suggested above.

A Public Nuisance.

On Monday we drew attention to the laxity of the police in preventing a public nuisance on Bastion Road. An equally deplorable state of affairs exists on the New Queen's Road, particularly from the foot of Sandhurst Bridge down to the premises of the Automobile Company, situated a little distance away from the Charni Road station. New Queen's Road is a wide road, but nearly one-quarter of it on either side is almost always, morning and evening, occupied by motor cars and vans which gather at this part of the road in front of the motor shops either for repairs or for taking petrol. Both the sides being thus occupied by motor cars, only one-half of the road is left for other cars and horse-drawn vehicles to pass. This becomes a dangerous state of things, because just at the end of the French Motor Car Company's premises, the Lamington Road turns into New Queen's Road and cars as well as horse-drawn vehicles turning from the Lamington Road into the New Queen's Road, have to take a very wide curve. In taking this curve the drivers have to avoid collision with the large number of cars that stand near the French Motor Car Company's premises and also the cars that are being driven either towards the Fort or towards Chowpatty. This corner is, therefore, very dangerous and not a single policeman is on duty at this point even at the busiest hour of the day. The best solution will be to see that no cars are allowed to stand in front of the motor companies' premises for repairs on the public road and that a police constable is placed on duty at the junction of the Lamington and New Queen's Roads. We fail to understand why the motor companies should not take the motor cars that want repairs—even slight repairs—into the back yards of the premises instead of allowing them to congregate on a busy public road to the annoyance of and danger to horse-drawn vehicles and also pedestrians. The Police authorities must take immediate steps to put an end to this state of affairs.

Labour Programme.

On 22nd June will be held the Twentieth Annual Conference of the British Labour Party at Scarborough. The resolutions which will come up for consideration before the assembly have already been tabled, and indicate the liberal and broad views of the Party on various important problems, that are agitating men's minds everywhere to-day. As regards India the principle of self-determination is reaffirmed and the dismissal of General Dyer demanded. Self-determination, free and absolute, is urged for Ireland and a demand is made for the withdrawal of the army of occupation. The perilous peace treaties are repudiated and a campaign is proposed to compel their revision. British action in Hungary and Russia is also challenged.

Infant Mortality.

The "Daily Herald" publishes an illuminating note from the pen of Mr. John Scurr on the subject of Indian infant mortality. Mr. Scurr, in the course of his contribution, presents the following statement.—

Number of Deaths of Children Under One Year of Age Per 1,000 Births.

Country	Year.	Deaths.	Crude. Birth Rate.
Australia	1918	59	25.3
England	1916	91	21.1
Scotland	1916	97	22.8
Ireland	1916	83	21.1
Italy	1913	137	31.7
Japan	1913	150	33.3
Germany	1913	151	27.5
Madras	1918	230	23.1

Mr. Scurr says 'these figures do not reflect credit' upon British Administration, and asks: "Is it no time that the Home Government insisted on a free compulsory system of education in India? Ignorance is the enemy and the murderer of the children. So far we have kept Ignorance enthroned."

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THE MEXICAN SITUATION

REVOLUTIONARIES WINNING EVERYWHERE.

GUARANTEES OF SAFETY OFFERED TO CARRANZA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd 1.45 p.m., May 13.

The latest news from Mexico indicates that the revolutionaries are winning everywhere. It is reported that several more states have joined the revolution and that the revolutionaries have captured Mazatlan and Tampico. Mexico City is reported quiet. General Obregon declares that the revolution has been brought about virtually without bloodshed and without disorder.

A commission has been sent from Mexico City to meet Carranza whose train is mid-way between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, to offer him guarantees for his safety. Meanwhile the United States continues to take precautions. For example, the Dreadnought, Oklahoma has been ordered to Key West from New York and it is possible that she will be sent for duty in Mexican waters.

GEN. CARRANZA BREAKS THROUGH REBEL LINES.

TAKES HIS STAND AT SAN TARCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 13.

New York.—A telegram from Vera Cruz says that General Carranza has broken through the rebel lines and is now making a stand with 4,000 men at San Tarco North-east of Puebla.

The troops of General Aguilar, Governor of VeraCruz, and son-in-law of General Carranza, have joined the rebels.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN GARRISON.

GREATER USE TO BE MADE OF AIR-FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. at 2-30 p.m. May 13.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Lyle, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the whole question of the garrison of Mesopotamia was being considered. It was hoped that considerable use would be made of the Air Force with a view to economising in troops, but no statement could be made at present.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS MAN OF LETTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. at 2-30 p.m. May 13.

New York.—The death of Dr. William Dean Howells is announced.

(The late Dr. William Dean Howells Hon. D. Litt Oxan was born in 1837. He was essentially a self-taught man, but subsequently was the recipient of the M. A. degree from Harward and Yale, Litt D. Yale; Litt D. Oxon and of many other universities. He did business as a Printer between1848-58, a journalist between 1858-61; United States Consul at Venice 1861-65; editor of the Atlantic Monthly 1866-81; and was a delightful and eminently readable autnor of travels, essays plays, criticisms, and poems. His chief publications number about 70 books, the most of important of them being "Heronines of Fiction"; "Seven English Cities"; "My Mark Twain"; "Modern Italian Poets", etc., etc.)

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore presiding at the Madras Provincial Educational Conference at Salem to-day, in the course of an interesting speech, referred to the Reform Act and the report of the Sadler Commission as two great educational events of recent times. The educational bearings of the Reform Act, said the speaker, were manifold. By making education a transferred subject it gave Indian statesmanship a chance of proving its mettle. They could not be too grateful to the British Government for the grant of Swaraj in education. The speaker observed that the shadow of party politics was likely to stretch across the field of education and trusted all Liberals would unite to produce an educational system conducive to the growth of the ideal of a united Indian nationality.

Regarding the Sadler report, the speaker said that if the principles therein advocated were adopted they would result in drastic organic reconstruction of their educational system.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

There has been nearly generally rain in Assam with falls in Burma and Kashmir. The chief amounts:—Moulmein three-quarters of an inch, Dhubri three inches, Sibsagar, Gauhati and Silchar one, Mymensingh three. Temperature fifteen degrees below normal in North-east Baluchistan and the Punjab.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Reports:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at seven hours forty minutes this morning.

ALIENS' NATURALISATION BILL

NO ALIEN TO BE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

EXCEPTIONS IN CASE OF WAR WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.
Recd. at 2-30 p.m. May 13.

The Aliens' Naturalisation Bill which is being introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Statnhope is published. The measure provides *inter alia* that no alien may be appointed to the Civil Service, nor as a Master Chief Officer or Chief Engineer of any British merchant vessel registered in the United Kingdom, the exceptions being those who performed faithful service in the war. Aliens are also debarred from holding pilotage certificates, exception being made in the case of French nationals using the ports of Newhaven and Grimsby. Special clauses are inserted providing for equal powers of naturalisation for British possessions, subject to the proviso in the case of the Dominions that the measure shall be adopted by the Legislatures of Dominions.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND MILITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.
Recd. at 2-30 p.m. May 13.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Bonar Law stated that General Macready had already taken very important steps to ensure greater co-operation between the police and the military in Ireland, and yesterday he made other sugestions to the Cabinet all of which would be caried out. General Macready believed that the changes would have speedy effect. Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government would take any action which it believed would tend to restore decent conditions in Ireland.

POSTAL COMMITTEE.

MORE CALCUTTA WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Mr. Sureswar Roy, Assistant Postmaster of Calcutta General Post Office, giving evidence before the Postal Committee today said that the employees in his office generally worked for about two hours more than the prescribed time in the case of clerks who had risen from the ranks of postmen. The period of service as clerk should only count for increment on time-scale. All Superintendents should be promoted from subordinate service. The time test was not adequate and the busiest portion of the year should be taken into consideration in fixing the establishment to compensate the split duty clerks for inconvenience they suffered. An allowance of Rs. 10 should be granted in addition to 12 per cent. to probationers. There must be a reserve of sixteen per cent. clerks so as to ensure one day holiday in a week for each clerk. When foreign parcels were sorted and delivered six postmasters, assistant postmasters and clerks in Calcutta G. P. O. were paid overtime allowance. Witness thought there was much scope in Calcutta for extension of postal facilities, but did not think that an expensive establishment would interfere with rapid extension of post office facilities in India. In introducing time-scale clerks should be given pay that would be admissible by adding increment calculated on the number of years to the initial salary on which they were confirmed as clerks. This suggestion had the support of men in Calcutta G. P. O. in all its branches. The same principle should, in the opinion of witness, apply to postmen and mincals. Training schools for teaching post office work might be started at the headquarters, but it was doubtful if probationers would come unless they were paid allowance of Rs. 20 in these hard days.

MR. FAZLUR RAHIM.

Mr. Fazlur Rahim who was also an assistant postmaster of Calcutta G. P. O., was next examined. He created a ripple of laughter by stating that he did not invest money in provident fund because as a strict orthodox Mahomedan he was prevented from taking interest and that he did not take casual leave because he did not wish to tell lies. He put forward a scheme by which postal employees should be given five months' leave in a year like those in the Education Department and when this could not be done they should be compensated by some allowance. Income-tax should not be taken from them and a provident fund of 20 per cent. like that in the E. I. Railway should be started.

The Chairman: But they do not get pension in the E. I. Railway.

Witness: We are proud of the Government servants. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry: But tax-payers are not so denied.

In conclusion, witness claimed to have got the consent of a portion of people whom he represented to the proposition that initial pay on time-scale should be the present pay plus 50 per cent.

MR. RASIK LAL.

Mr. Rasik Lal Roy, postmaster of Sambalpur in Berar and Orissa with 26 years' service during which he had so many as 36 transfers, said that in applying time-scale pay should be fixed according to the length of service on the new scale. He would also reserve appointments to superintendentships entirely to deserving officials of the Department and would have no direct appointment to them.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

"DO YOUR DUTY BY ISLAM"

AN APPEAL TO SULTAN.

MOSLEMS' ALLEGIANCE ASSURED.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, May 11.

The following cable has been sent by the Khilafat Deputation to His Imperial Majesty Sultan Wahiduddin Mohamed Khalifat-ur-Rasul, Amiral Momineen Khadimul Harmainish Sharifain, Constantinople:—

"With the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation representing over 70 million Mussulmans and 250 millions of their compatriots of other creeds, who stands shoulder to shoulder with them, have been delegated to explain to the Allied Powers and the Peace Conference the religious obligations imposed on every Moslem by his faith and to express the overwhelming national sentiment of India with regard to the preservation of the Khalifat and the inviolability of the Sanctuaries of Islam. The Delegation beg to offer in the name of their coreligionists, at this grave crisis in the history of Islam and of the Khilafat, their wholehearted allegiance to your Majesty as the successor of their Prophet and the Commander of the Faithful. Although deeply ashamed that the Mussulmans permitted the Khilafat, however unwillingly it be, to be reduced to its present distressing condition, we, nevertheless venture, with all the profound esteem that we entertain for your Majesty and the great veneration inseparable from your high office to submit that to-day, the eyes of Mussulmans throughout the world are turned towards Istamboul and they confidently trust that in all conceivable circumstances and at all costs your Majesty will uphold the dignity of Islam and will remain steadfast in the defence the Khilafat and of the sanctity of the Jazirat-ul-Arab in its entirety.

Three Fold Claim.

We were charged to claim for the Khilafat the complete restoration of the territorial *statu quo, ante bellum* without prejudice to such political changes as guaranteed to non-Turkish nationalities, if they so desired, autonomous Government within the Ottoman Empire consistently with the dignity of a Sovereign State, and we were to explain that this was the irreducible minimum of temporal power inalienable from the sacred institution of Khilafat that could be considered adequate for the defence of our faith. We ver also charged to declare that the Khalif also could be the servant of three sacred Harem of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem and th warden of the Holy Shrines and, further that no Mussulman would, or could, tolerate any form of non-Moslem control whether in the shape of mandates or otherwise over Syria, Palestine or Mesopotamia included as they are in the sacred soil of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, that had been entrusted on his death-bed by our Holy Prophet to our sole care. We have tried to explain our threefold claim to th Allies to the best of our limited powers and, in spite of the appalling ignorance and tragic indifference even of some of those who are making themselves responsible for a new settlement of the world's affairs, we have made it sufficiently clear that the reduction of the Moslem claim by a hair's breadth will not only be a violation of the deepest religious feelings of the Moslems but will also be a flagrant violation of the solemn pledge given by responsible statesmen, representing the Allied and Associated Powers and given at a time when they were desirous of enlisting the support of the Moslem people and soldiery. Further we have not hesitated to warn the British Government that if these pledges were not redeemed and effect was not given to the declaration that brought about the armistice, it would be futile to expect peace in India and that an affront put upon the Mussulmans and, in fact, upon the entire Indian nation will be incompatible with an expectation of blind loyalty. Having done everything that was demanded of us by our duty as Mussulmans, as loyal subjects of the King-Emperor and as men deeply anxious to secure a just and lasting peace and charged with a mission of reconciliation and concord, we now await the response of the Allied Powers to our appeals and warnings.

Moslems stand by their Khalifa.

But of far greater importance to the Moslem world will be your Majesty's response to the demands of the Allies and before that response is made we deem it our humble, duty to bring to your Majesty's notice that Islam to-day, stands solidly by your side as it has never stood since the last of the Khulafai Rashideen passed away. Every Moslem is now determined without flinching and without fear, to do all that Allah demands from him even to the extent of offering his life as the price of his faith. May the great God grant to your Majesty and to your noble and brave, but distracted and divided, nation the strength and resolution to do your duty not only by Turkey but by Islam and may the unity of Turkey soon become a true reflex of the unity of Islam.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation finally beg leave to recall what our glorious Prophet said in the Cave of Thaur to your Majesty's first predecessor Abu Bakr, when they were only two and their enemies were many "Fear not verily Allah is with us." God willing we shall yet succeed if only we retain our faith in Allah's omnipotence and serve none but Him.

MOHAMED ALI,
SYUD HOSSAIN,
SYED SULAIMAN NADWI,
ABDUL KASIM,
Members of the Indian Khilafat Delegation.
Regina Hotel.

(Continued on next page.)

WHO IS KHALIFA?

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S FATWA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—It is considered necessary to clear the following points:—

(1) All those Muslim peoples of different countries, whether of Arabia or India or any other place, princes or peasants who allowed themselves to be used by non-Muslims as instruments to bring about the downfall of the largest Muslim Empire in the world, the only Muslim Empire in Europe whose sovereign had the highest political status of all Muslim rulers acknowledged by Christian rulers and other sovereigns thus enhancing the position and honour of Islam among other religions, who was recognized since many generations and centuries past by the mass of Sunni Muslims who formed the bulk of the Muslim population of the world, including the Quraishi Shariffs of Mecca as the Khalifa of the Muslim world should offer sincere repentance to the merciful God as they have committed a grave sin.

(2) Some Arab Chiefs like Shariff Hussain, Shariff Faisal, Shariff Abdullah themselves revolted against the Muslim Sultan, their recognized Khalifa, at a most critical time and joined hands with his enemies. Thus, according to the verse of Holy Quaran, they should themselves be considered to have gone into the fold of Christians (fa hua minhum) and should forfeit all rights of any respect from true believers; thus non-Muslim action has helped in bringing about the downfall of the temporol status, and position (Iqutadar) of Islam and now its sacred buildings and institutions, even the graves of its pious dead and its very exitence as a religion, a civilisation and culture are threatened in Thrace, Adrianople, Constantinople, Smyrna, will meet with the same fate at the hands of Greeks and other Christians as they met with in Spain Sicily, etc. Christians and Jews all have taken possession of Muslim Holy lands like Palestine, and Jaziratul Arab; sacred cities of Islam like Najaf, Karbela, Samara, Baghdad Damascus are passing under Christi control against the commandments of Holy Quaran, Tafriqa (enmity) is created between one Muslim race (Turk) with another (Arab) thus wrecking brotherhood and solidarity of Islam weakening Muslim peoples unable to resist domination (Ghalba) over them Christian Powers.

(3) It is the religious duty of every individual Muslim, whether he be a Sunni or Shia, every Muslim race whether it be Arab or Afghan and every Muslim ruler whether he be a Khediv or Nizam, to defend the honour and status of Islam with all his might and by all possible means to help the Muslim Sultan when he be overwhelmed by non-Muslims to save the holy lands and places of Islam from passing into non-Muslim control and to try to retake them, if they pass into non-Muslim possession as the Holy Prophet himself conquered Mecca after his flight to Medina.

(4) A tradition of the Holy Prophet accepted by all Sunnies orders the distruction of ony person who may claim to be Khalifa besides the one recognised Khalifa and therefore no Sunni Muslim would tolerate now any other Khalifa whether he be an Arab or Afghan except the Ottaman Sultan.

(5) Sunni Muslims should not accept the views said to have been expressed by Shariff Abdullah of Arabia as to the disqualificotion of the Ottoman Sovereign for the Khilafat.

No Sunni Muslim should open the question of the bidding of or to secure the interest and desires of non-Muslims and that at a time when the recognized Khalifa has been overwhelmed by Christians, and is being forcibly and ruthlessly deprived by them of the three of those four qualifications which are alleged to be necessary for Khilafat. It is the religious duty of Shariff Abdullah, if he still claims to be a Muslim as of other Sunni Muslims to render all possible assistance to the Khalifa in his troubles when the honour of Islam is at stake and to prevent his being deprived of necessary qualifications on Khilafat and Islamic Iqtadar. It will not be Islamic at all to leave him at this critical moment as is suggested by Shariff Abdullah to assist non-Muslims in furthering their object of disrupting and weakening Islam and its Empire.

Even if being of the family of Quraish were necessary quolifications for the Khlifat, Shariff Abdullah and his whole family are barred from putting it because their own ancestors and they themselves have recognized non-Quraishi Khalifas.

As regards other qualities mentioned to be necessary for Khilafat they are not necessary qualifications at all but they certainly are Khalifa's duties and if he is deprived of his power to perform those duties it becomes a religious obligation for all Muslims to help him in re-gaining that

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

The following press [illegible] sued:—

WHY IT IS TO BE PROSECUTED.

EFFORTS TO STOP VITAL INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd 1.45 p.m., May 13.

PARIS.—M. Millerand has explained that decision to prosecute the General Confederation of Labour is not due to the contravention of the formalities of the Act of 1884, but because the Confederation has recently made a series of efforts to stop work in vital industries, especially at the very moment when there is most urgent need for work of production. The Confederation's object was not the protection of its professional interests, but the obtaining of incompletel defined reform against the acknowledged wishes of the Government and Parliament. The Confederation claimed to array itself against public powers. The Premier emphasised tnat the Government did not wish to attack any trade union rights. On the contrary he was convinced of the necessity for organisation of workers according to law.

GOVT. ORDERS ITS PROSECUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 13.

Paris.—The Government has ordered the prosecution of the General Confederation of Labour with a view to its dissolution by virtue of the Act of 1884 which permits union merely to defend their economic interests.

POLISH-RUMANIAN ALLIANCE

REPORT DENIED BY RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 13.

A Rumanian authoritative source denies the report that the Rumanian Premier, M. Avrescu has gone to Warsaw to negotiate the Polish-Rumanian alliance against Russia.

RUSSIAN NAVY.

PART PLAYED BY CAPTAIN KITITSIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Russian Volunteer Transport Corps commanded by Captain Kititsin of the Russian Navy arrived in Calcutta on the 12th afternoon with about 300 cadets of the Naval College at Vladivostok. A second vessel Jakut conveying another batch of cadets is also under the general command of Captain Kititsin and is due in Calcutta in a few days. Captain Kititsin played an important part in the organisation of the Russian navy in pre-Bolshevist days.

Interviewed by a press representative this afternoon, Captain Kititsin of the Russian Navy was not very willing to say much of the part he had played in the great struggle now goihg on in Russia. Captain Kititsin prior to 1917 when the revolution took place was in charge of the Naval College at Petrograd and by what, Captain now considers a miraculous conception of the Czar, he was ordered just before the revolution to take his cadets for a training cruise. The happenings in Petrograd naturally precluded the return of the young cadets belonging to the best families in Russia to their Homeland and eventually training vessels entered Vladivostock where the Government decided to instal the Naval College there till the 21st January last. Captain Kititsin has been training his cadets for whom he expressed almost a fatherly regard. Strictest discipline was enforced and every care was exercised to fit them for positions of responsibility either in the Russian Navy of the future in which Captain Kititsin firmly believes or in the mercantile marine or else in professional or mercantile careers. In short the captain's aim was to train up a body of gentlemen who, once Russia has shaken off Bolshevism and comes to her own again, will be a leavening influence wherever they go. The Reds entered Vladivostok without firing a shot at the end of January being welcomed by the population. Captain Kititsin had, however, drafted his cadets on board his vessels and left the port just two hours before the Bolsheviks came and prevented his sailing. The naval unit at Vladivostok had made a name for itself by its thoroughness and cadets as a body were sent on military duty anywhere, where any special risk was involved and staunchness and grit were required. Naturally, the Reds would have been glad to have captured this unit either in the hope of bringing them round to their own views thus securing useful reinforcements or in the alternative of effectually disposing of a dangerous body of enemies. Since the transports left Vladivostok they have been voyaging hither and thither carrying cargo to pay expenses and keeping clear of Bolshevik ports and vessels. The Captain pathetically remarked on the fact that no pay had been forthcoming for either the officers or cadets for many months. They all live in common, officers and cadets and men sharing alike. Captain Kititsin's faith in reconstructed Russia is firm. He believes that Russia, can, unaided, recover her balance and recuperate and that cadets will yet take a large part in the rehabilisation of the great country.

LATEST CABLES.

FINANCE BILL 2ND READING.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.

MR. BRACE MOVES ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 12.
Recd. midnight, May 14.

Winding up the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Baldwin, Secretary to the Treasury, disagreed with those who thought that the Chancellor was trying to do too much and that we were robbing ourselves now for the benefit of the posterity. The knowledge that the British were willingly taxing themselves so heavily this year would have the greatest effect in making the world realise that we were going to set our house in order.

Mr. Brace moved the adjournment to draw attention to the increased price of domestic coal which, he asked, Government not to impose. He said he approved the reasons for the increase in price of industrial coal.

Sir Robert Horne, replying, said that the present was the most inconvenient season to start a policy of termination of coal subsidies. While the miners were not entirely free from blame as regards production, the coal-owners were showing lack of energy owing to the unsettled situation in consequence of the agitation for Nationalisation. He did not consider that the latter would produce equally as good results as private enterprise. American coal, which was not available last winter owing to the coal strike, was now entering the European markets in considerable quantities and was being sold in France for less than British coal. It was impossible to predict what future the export profits would be and, therefore, there was all the more reason to put coal used in Great Britain on a sound foundation.

The motion was defeated by 185 votes to 49.

SECOND READING PASSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 14.

The House of Commons, to-day, passed the second reading of the Finance Bill without a division.

CONDEMNED ENEMY MERCHANTMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 12.
Recd. midnight, May 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Alfred Davies, Mr. Wilson said that excluding the ships captured by the joint British and Allied forces and ships condemned as to the part only of their interest and numerous miscellaneous small craft, the total number of the former enemy merchantmen over 500 tons up to the present condemned in the British Prize Courts was 98. With the exception of the ships returned by the Overseas Governments, these would be run on the British Government account. The sale of the fifteen of these vessels had realised a million and a half sterling. The trading results were not yet available.

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 14.

It is officially announced that the Ukrainians have occupied Odessa.

JUNAGADH AFFAIRS.

DEWAN RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, May 13.

A correspondent wires:—

Rao Bahadur Chhajuram, C.I.E., has resigned the Diwanship of Junagadh, to which he was appointed, when H. H. the Nawab was installed on the Gadi on the 31st March last. He left Junagadh last night. The reason for his resignation is not made public. On the 10th instant, the Agent to the Governor went out to Junagadh from Balachadi, the seaside place, where he has gone for the hot season. The people believe that some matter of importance must have occurred at Junagadh to make the Agent to go over to Junagadh from the season town. Rao Bahadur Tambe, who was Personal Assistant to the Administrator, reached Junagadh last night and it is supposed that he will take charge of the Diwanship.

CAPT. RANZA'S AEROPLANE SMASHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Italian aeroplane S.V.A. Nine piloted by Captain Ranza, immediately after starting for Rangoon this morning *en route* Tokio, crashed down from a height of about forty feet. The machine crashed within a couple of minutes after the start while Captain Ranza was slowly up, he wanted to avoid a tree in front of him and changed the course when the machine suddenly fell down in the Race Course in front of the Victoria Memorial. The machine was smashed to pieces. Fortunately the airmen are safe having sustained only slight injuries. Further flight is abandoned and the airmen propose returning to Rome after recovery.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has arrived in London.

Chicago.—Senator Lodge has been chosen temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Leicestershire beat Hampsire by 144 runs.

The King and the Queen and the King and the Queen of the Belgians were present to-day at the wedding at the Chapel Royal of the Hon. Miss Cynthia, daughter of Lord Curzon, and Mr. Oswald Mosley, M.P.

The King to-day received Lord Meston upon his relinquishing his appointment as Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE

SESSION AT DHARWAR.

INEFFECTIVE LINGAYAT OPPOSITION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 12.

The Karnatak Conference met this afternoon at three in the spacious pandal on the hill-side in Gibbtown. There was full attendance and the pandal was full long before the Conference assembled. The audience was in considerable good humour and expectation was heightened in view of the new development. Certain Lingayat gentlemen tried to stir up opposition by distributing English and Kanarese handbills protesting against the Conference. The English handbill reads thus:—

The Karnatic Conference to be held on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant at Dharwar, is not a representative Conference of all people of Karnatic, but is really a Conference of Brahmins. Non-Brahmins have not taken part in the said Conference and a few non-Brahmins that will attend it will be there to protest constitutionally against the methods and proceedings of the Conference, including the selection of the President and election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The non-Brahmins of Karnatic have, therefore, decided to hold a representative separate Conference shortly, the date and place of which will be duly notified. About thirty signatures were appended to the above manifesto, but during the proceedings of the day some signatories repudiated the fact they either approved of the wording of the manifesto or consented to append signature. However, at first there was considerable interest and developments were keenly awaited.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the Hon. Mr. Naik, Messrs. Setlur, Kanjalgi Jangadharrao Deshpande, R. T. Madhavrao, retired Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, Rao Sahibs Kembhavi and Walvekar, Rao Bahadur Naik, Belgaum, Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye, Wrangler Katte, Sirdar Dilavarkhan, Rao Bahadur Rodda, Mr. Waikar, landlord, Hubli, Mahomed Hussain Sahib, Belgaum, Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, Mr. Ramrao Subnis and many others.

The President-elect on arrival was given ovation and was welcomed at the entrance by the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee. The interesting feature was the presence of a large number of Indian ladies among whom were seen a few lady delegates from Mysore.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Just before Mr. Subbarao rose to read his address, Mr. Fakirappa Nalvadi, first signatory to the anti-Conference manifesto, wanted to address the Conference. The audience showed disapprobation and did not allow him to proceed on point of order. The Chairman was inclined to allow Mr. Fakirappa his say and when he attempted second time to address there was uproar and cries of "No, no" were heard from all sides. Mr. Hanmantarao Desai, pleader and municipal member, rose to a point of order and said Mr. Fakirappa had no right to address the meeting at that stage. The Chairman concurring ruled Mr. Fakirappa out of order.

Mr. Subbarao then read the address in Kanarese welcoming the delegates and visitors. On the conclusion of his address Mr. Subbarao called on Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Joshi to formally move the election of the President. The Rao Bahadur spoke eulogistically of Mr. Madhavarao's great services as administrator and publicist. His reference to Mr. Madhavrao's great record was received with constant cheers and applause. The Hon. Mr. Belvi seconded the resolution. Mr. Hanmanthagowda Hospet supporting said the presence of ladies at the Conference was an indication of the dawn of the new happy era. Mr. Sangangowda Patil, Lingayat pleader, said nobody could take exception to the selection of the President. It was their good fortune to have secured Mr. Madhavrao to preside over the Conference.

SUPPORT FROM LINGAYAT PLEADER.

Mr. Karveerappa Kulkarni, Lingayat pleader, further supporting the resolution repudiated his signature to the anti-Conference manifesto. He explained that the previous day some Lingayats asked his support to protest against the Conference methods. He had agreed on condition they would see him again with the draft protest. But they did not do so, nor was the manifesto shown to him. He saw a copy of it for the first time that day and said there were words in it which he did not approve. (Cheers.) He repudiated the anti-Conference movement altogether and whole-heartedly supported the President's election.

Mr. R. T. Madhavrao, retired Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, also a non-Brahmin further supported the resolution. He mentioned how the President-elect had helped the advancement of the people, regardless of caste or creed. The speaker mentioned his own case as an instance of Mr. Madhavrao's liberal mindedness and capacity to find out the right man. He was not actuated by any caste feelings, but he always put forward the country's welfare before everything else. (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. Sivamurtiswami Kanburgimutt of Belgaum said they wanted caste, but caste within their thresholds. They wanted God, but for worship, but in matters affecting the welfare of the country he declared there was no caste nor religion. (Cheers and hear, hear.)

Sirdar Dilavarkhan, municipal member, Dharwar, and Mr. Mahomed Hussain Sahib, Belgaum, on behalf of the Mahomedan community supported the resolution. Mr. Sambrani, representative of the depressed classes and municipal member, Dharwar, expressed gratitude to them for the uplift of the depressed classes and for making it possible for one of their representatives to stand with them on a common platform.

Mr. Anantrao Kuttur of Mangalore and delegates from Coorg and the Nizam's territories further supported.

One Gujarati delegate spoke in Hindustani and Mr. Ishwarappa Vysia, delegate, also warmly supported the resolution which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

OPPOSITION DIES.

The opposition had a chance of expressing their views, but they were obviously so much disheartened at the dramatic turning of tables on them that they remained silent altogether. They did not even essay at the attempt to address the Conference. Its result was happy on the whole considering the gloomy predictions that had been bruited abroad in and outside the town earlier in day. After what happened the opposition seemed to take their failure in good spirit.

Telegrams and letters were then read. Among those who sent telegrams were Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Habibullah Khan of South Canara, Mr. Brelvi, Editor, the "Bombay Chronicle', Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Dr. U Ramarao and the Reception Committee of the Kanara Conference, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar, Salem, sent a letter and the Collector of Dharwar wrote, "I thank the Reception Committee for the invitation."

Among the large number of delegates there was fairly a good proportion of Mahomedans, Lingayats from mofussil and other non-Brahmin classes. The President then delivered his speech, some portions of which were published in our yesterday's issue.

LINGAYATS AND BRAHMINS

WHERE THEY STAND IN KARNATAK

DHARWAR, May 12.

The work of the Karnatak Conference has progressed well notwithstanding the limited time at the disposal of organisers and many difficulties in their way. Owing to acute divergence of views on political and social questions between the Brahmins and the Lingayats, the latter have not only refused to co-operate in the Conference work, but are reported to have resolved to keep out from the Conference in a body. The final attempt was made yesterday to induce the Lingayats to give up their attude of hostility and join hands with their non-Lingayat brethren in making the Conference a harmonious and successful affair. But the Lingayats have chosen to remain unbending in their attitude and totally boycotted the presidential procession. Yesterday evening it is believed they will again be conspicuous by their absence to-day from the Conference. This attitude has been confined mainly to the Lingayats of Dharwar and their fellow-castemen in a few other towns. It is expected and there are many signs the Lingayats from rural areas will attend the Conference in sufficient numbers because generally their relations with other communities, especially the Brahmins are from bitterness which has been sedulously fostered in Dharwar. Here the Lingayats are rich and influential and form the majority of the population. Most of the retired Lingayat officials have settled down here and they and those officials in active service appear to be leading figures in a campaign to widen the breach between the Lingayats and the Brahmins. The Lingayats have their own hall and club where they meet daily and where current affairs are discussed. The doings of Brahmin officials and leaders are much criticised. Sometimes facts are exaggerated and distorted to the disadvantage of Brahmi[illegible] and in fact everything favourable to m[illegible] complete isolation of the Lingayats fr[illegible] the rest of the community is done within the precincts of their socio-political club. Attempts at mutual understanding and rapprochement have been rendered difficult by interested misrepresentations and distortions of facts at which some retired Lingayat officials appear to be adepts. There is also the consideration of grosser self-interest which seeks special favours for the community at the hands of Government in regard to appointments of more and more Lingayats to responsible offices, both stipendiary and honorary.

The prospects of coming elections have lent additional point to their strained relations. The Lingayats who feel assured of a majority seem to expect to win both the seats allotted to this district and are besides fighting for special reservation of half the number of seats, while also claiming to themselves the right of contesting the remaining seat from the general constituency. The Brahmins are opposed, of course, to this selfish claim and even other non-Lingayat communities seem to be dissatisfied by the Lingayat attitude on this subject. But the Lingayats appear to be strong in their conviction that they have the support of certain prominent officials. Mr. Mountford, Commissioner, Southern Division, is said to have recommended the replacement of other classes by Lingayat mamlatdars before the election comes on and the Lingayatisation of important offices seem to have been gradually taking place. Among the Brahmins too there are some bigoted people, for instance, the older generation of Vaishnavas who by their intolerant conduct have intensified the sectarian bias and ill-feeling. But, there are other sections of Brahmins holding liberal views who strongly deprecate sectarian differences which have greatly hampered the public life of Dharwar. Suggestions are in air for forming a truly liberal party which will provide a free scope for bringing together on one common platform men of all communities holding liberal views. Such a party including in one-fold all sober elements of society seems essential in Dharwar, if the town is to be purged of its sectarian factiousness. It is likely this question will come up for discussion before the Conference as urgent matter needing solution in the interests of harmony and good feelings in the Karnatak.

FORMING PROVINCES ON LINQUISTIC BASIS.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 12.

Mr. Subba Rao Bynatti, Pleader, Hubli as Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech welcoming the delegates to the first Karnatik Conference, said:—

Times are hopeful. The principle of forming provinces on a linguistic basis has been already recognised by His Majesty the King-Emperor and the late Viceroy, Lord Hardinge in giving Behar for Beharees. The illustrious authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford report on Indian Reforms have also suggested this principle as sound and acceptable. Mrs. Besant in her presidential address at the Calcutta Congress has directed the attention of the public to this important question. Even Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi have declared this principle to be essential in the interest of India. The Karnataks should not therefore lose heart. This movement has a higher and more sacred object. Let us move on and go on agitating, and our object will be an accomplished fact in the near future.

The question of having a separate Karnatak province complete in itself for all administrative purposes is no doubt a difficult subject for solution. This Conference and future Conferences shall have to consider this subject in all its aspects. The area and population of Karnatak in both Madras and Bombay Presidency and Coorg the situation of the several Karanatak Districts and their resources are not unfavourable to the idea. The reconstruction of the province of Behar on a linguistic basis is a hopeful sign of the times and it is further a fortunate circumstance that we are in good company which will make our progress more easy and less troublesome. The persevering Uriyas and indomitable Andhras have promised us their hearty co-operation and it is expected that our Marathi brothren will soon realise the necessity of having a united Marahastra and give a lead to this our movement with their wonted zeal and tenacity. In a short, what we wish to have to-day is a separate province of the united Karnatak presided over by a Governor, assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, a High Court, a University a Harbour or Harbours, a network of railways, intimately connecting all the parts of the Karnatak and irrigation works wherever possible. All the Kannadigas must better themselves and work with all their mind for the attainment of these objects, though there appear difficulties in their way. Our President-elect is one of the greatest statesmen and politician of the day and Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi are here to guide us in our high mission. Even if, however, these aims are considered impracticable to-day other benefits from such conferences are obvious and need no specific mention.

I do not propose to refer to all the topics that may come before your consideration. The list of subjects is long and a number of tnem deserves your careful attention. Subjects about which the country's opinion is not as yet settled have been also suggested for consideration before this Conference. Many knotty questions will come before this assembly for discussion, for instance the new reforms, the Punjab atrocities, the Khilafat the territorial redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis and many others which the subjects committee may deem fit to take for consideration.

Brethren, my Committee has ventured to hold this Conference and to call you all to our City. We know full well our defects. They are many. Our preparations are incomplete and faulty. There will arise number of things, during the course of your stay in this place which are likely to inconvenience you to a great extent. But I assure you myself and the people of this place will try to make your stay here as comfortable as is possible with us. We are [illegible]ed in the assurance that the sons of K[illegible]tak will excuse us for our failings and [illegible]orgive us for the inconveniences we may [illegible]illingly cause them. Ladies and gentlem[illegible] I will not detain you any longer. I now [illegible]quest you to elect your President and p[illegible]ed with the business of the Conference.

NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following cable has been received by the Bombay Zionist Association, dated London, May 6th:—

Unparalleled scenes of euthusiasm marked the arrival of Mr. Nahum Sokolov and Dr. Chaim Weizmann (of the Zionist Executive). Huge crowds gathered at Victoria Station to welcome them upon their return from the San Remo Conference. After several speeches the procession proceeded to the Zionist headquarters, which were profusely decorated and surrounded by enthusiastic masses, which sang "Hatikwah", the Jewish National Anthem.

Indoors Messrs. Max Nordau, Naiditch, Goldberg and other prominent Zionists greeted Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolov. They replied:—

"Our work now begins. Mr. Lloyd George, before his departure from San Remo, stated that we had our start now and it was up to us to make good."

On Thursday a representative gathering was held, Max Nordau presiding. Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Spkolov declared that the San Remo Conference results laid the political foundation and that the Jews after breaking down the barriers of the pale must now build up their National Home. Mr. Herbert Samuel said that after visiting Palestine he was absolutely convinced that the Zionist proposition was a practical one; there was enough room for both Jews and Arabs and the unfortunate happenings in Jerusalem did not express the views of the majority of the Arab population.

Sir Stuart Samuel and also Lord Rothschild emphasized the importance of unity of all Jews, whatever their opinions, in order to contribute to the building up of a Jewish National Home.

Mr. Goldstein, leader of the Russian Zionists, declared that the masses were enthusiastic and firmly determined to help the Palestine proposition to materialize.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, together with his son and daughter-in-law, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and are staying with Mr. S. R. Bomanji. They along with Mr. Bomanji, are to sail for England tomorrow.

"DO YOUR DUTY BY ISLAM."

(Continued from previous page.)

power and in bringing his lost-dominions of Syria, Iraq, and Hedijaz under his Sayadat.—Yours, etc.

MAULANA ABDULBARI,
Farangimahal.

Lucknow, May 10.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

C. KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S FINAL DECISION.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

An urgent meeting of the All-India Khilafat Committee was held in Bombay on 12th May to deliberate finally on the non-co-operation movement. India was eagerly looking for some result. There will be a sigh of relief that the Central Committee has finally unanimously decided to adopt and work a full non-co-operation programme as recommended by the sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Chotani, Gandhi, Abulkalam, Azad, and Shaukatali. In spite of short notice the Mahatmaji came from Ahmedabad; Haji Abdulla Haroon, Mohamad Sadiq Abdul Majid Dr. Noormohamad with a contingent of workers from Sindh; Daood Ghaznavi, Malik Fakhan, Mohamadali Cantab came from Punjab; Madras was represented by Messrs. Abdul Majid Sharar, C. Rajgopalcharya, Abdul Hamed; Bombay and C. P. had its members. Maulana Abdul Bari, Mr. Mushirhusain Kedwai, Mr. Shaukatali of Lucknow and others sent written votes strongly supporting the non-co-operation movement. The Calcutta Committee also wired its full support. The meeting was earnest and there was a general feeling that time had arrived when Moslems should show their real feelings in thoughtfull action to save their great Faith and Empire from the grave danger.

MR CHOTANI.

Mr. Chotani opened the meeting explaining why he was obliged to re-open the question non-co-operation and call upon the whole of India to express its final decision on this momentous question. He himself was devoted servant of Islam and on his part would do his best to carry out the mandate of the people. But he wanted that others who though agreed on principle yet differed about the method should have another chance to put their case. He expressed their point of view and called upon Mr. Rezaulhaq Abbasi who landed from England only two days ago and was in touch with Mr. Mohammadali and the Khilafat Deputation, to give his personal impression.

Mr. Abbasi said there was room for another ceputation to educate the British public which was sick of Wars. Money shortage confronted England and its people would support their just cause if they knew real facts. England could not afford to lose the sympathy and support of seventy millions Moslem and 230 millions Hindus.

Mahatma Gandhi in a clear, forcible speech again explained the non-co-operation movement. Its success depended on the firmness and courage of Moslems. Their Hindu brethren would willingly support Moslems but Moslems should take the lead. Every effort should be made to impress on all that any violence under any provocation would fatally injure the cause, while joint action was in progress. He assured all that his wife and children would gladly sacrifice their life at all for this sacred cause.

Maulana Shaukatalf in a short frank speech assured the president, the Mahatmaji and others present that Mosalmans throughout were firm in their conviction that non-co-operation should be given full and fair trial. Mosalmans were willing to abstain from violence so as to ensure success of non-co-operation. There was no weakening: in fact people were impatient to show their real feelings and save India from a great catastrophe. If the religious obligations of Moslems were disregarded and decision made against them then God-fearing Moslems would have no option but sever all connections with Government. Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Karachi, made an impressive speech. He said if they did not organize the non-co-operation movement and control their people there was absolute certainty of fervent Islam loving people taking independent action. Moslems were prepared to meet repression, they would willingly go to jail in thousands without recourse to violence.

Maulana Sharer, Madras supported full non-co-operation. He said the least the Moslems could do to safeguard the honour of their faith was complete non-co-operation.

The meeting was enthusiastically in favour of a full programme.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas though not a member of the Committee was asked to express Mrs. Besant's point of view. Though fully sympathising with the Khilafat movement, he was afraid that non-co-operation would result in violence. He advised consultation with the Congress Committee and other political associations of the country. He was informed that responsible Hindu and Moslem leaders were consulted in Delhi last March and on their recommendation a Committee consisting of Messrs. Mahatma Gandhi, Lajpatrai, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Maulana Azad and Mr. Shaukatali were authorised to draft a manifesto giving the scheme. This would be published soon, after further elaboration. Lok. Tilak Messrs. Khapardai, Patel, Chanda and others had given their approval.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After solemn discussion and speech from Mr. C. Rajgopal Acharia the resolution was unanimously and most enthusiastically adopted, all standing and calling on God to witness their firm adhesion.

Mr. Chotani, the president amidst shouts of *Allaho-Akbar* announced that he was ready to serve his faith with his life as long as he retained their confidence and support. No one should never give up this holy cause. He appealed for a few more whole time provincial workers to live in Bombay. Mr. Abdulhusain Jhanjeria and other Bombay members said that for the good name of their city they will support this movement heart and soul.

Mahatma Gandhi was happy to see firm determination in the faces of all. He had to go the same night to Ahmedabad to settle the strike. At his request Mr. Shankat Ali would go to Ahmedabad to-morrow for couple of days. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad is coming on the 21st May to live in Bombay and give all his great talent for the service of this cause.

Letters from Mr. Kamaluddin Jafri of Allahabad asking for legal defence of Maulana Fakhir was read. The committee after discussion unanimously decided that in view the adoption of the non-co-operation movement a large number of Moslems are likely suffer from repressive laws but we should waste no money on lawyers or legal defence. The workers concerned should tell the Magistrates frankly what their duties as Moslems were and then cheerfully abide by their decision.

The committee honoured Mr. Hamidahmad for his refusal to pay the security demanded and for going in jail instead. It acknowledged the devoted services of Maulana Fakhir who had not spared himself for the cause the Khilafat and advised him to speak out before the Magistrate the Islamic Law on the point and cheerfully suffer for it.

The Central Khilafat Committee request local committees to organise relief for respective families and it would gladly contribute all that was needed. It was further decided to issue appeals to all Khilafat Committees and Moslems to expedite collection of funds.

The Ramzan-ul-Mobarak, the month fasting and self-denial was reserved for saving money and the Committee will organize collections all over India beginning with *Jumatul-Wida* last Friday in Ramzan till the fortnight in *Shawal* that is from the 18th June to 5th July.

Mr. Ahmedsidick Khatree, the Secretary was alone authorized to sanction publication of poems and pamphlets in Bombay, portions of the sale proceeds was to be given to the Khilafat Fund.

The following Sub-Committee with powers to add to its number was appointed to organize the non-co-operation movement.

President:—Mr. Chotani.

Members:—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mr. Mohammadali (Cantab), Mr. Shaukatali and Mr. Ahmedsidick Khatree.

The Committe sanctioned help to all such Turkish prisoners of war as were stranded in Bombay.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

STRIKERS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

In reply to the terms offered by the North Western Railway authorities, the strikers have put forth the following demands on the satisfaction of which they are ready to return to work. The demands of the strikers are:—

(a) That the seven men of the Carriage and Wagon Shop number 180, dismissed in consequence of their incapability to work in another shop be restored to their former positions and places without break of service and imposition of any other penalty as from the day of their going on strike.

(b) That all strikers be restored to their respective former positions and posts without break of service and without imposition of any penalty and be paid for the days of the strike.

(c) That for the following matters and other matters of principle arising in future concerning the employees of N.W.R. service, generally the N. W. Railway Association be accepted as the channel of communication and arrangements.

The matters that are now agitating the minds of the strikers are the following:—

(1) The general improvement in the pay and conditions of the service so as to raise the present salaries by 75 per cent. and 100 per cent. in the case of salaries over Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 100 respectively with effect from 1st April and fixing of reasonable hours and days of service and improvements in the rules of promotion, etc., on the lines of civil service code appertaining to other Government civil service.

(2) That the system of day labour be abolished in favour of monthly labour.

(3) That a system of workmen's compensation on an approved scale be introduced at as early a date as possible.

(4) That privileges enjoyed by certain associations and clubs of the employees of the N. W. Railway be made applicable equally to the N. W. Railway Association.

(5) That the system of a Conciliation Board on the lines analogous to those prevailing in England be introduced at as early a date as possible.

That for the purpose of carrying into effect the above requests, a Committee be appointed equally recruited by the representatives of the N. W. Railway Association and the Railway administration with a chairman nominated by His Honour Sir E. Maclagan, the Lieut.-Governor and of a gentlemen unconnected with the Railway. This Committee should be appointed and asked to effect settlement before the ending of the strike.

Further that the dismissal of Mr. Miller, the dismissal of several men picked out of the strikers in January, 1920, and the dismissal of men arising out of the disturbances of 1919 be referred to a committee of impartial independent men appointed in the manner indicated and their findings be binding on the railway administration. The terms of reference to the two Committee should be suggested and must be approved of by the railway administration and by the N. W. Railway Association before the ending of the strike. The committee, if appointed, be asked to give them reports within three months.

N. W. RY. EMPLOYEES AND THEIR PAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

It will, perhaps, be of interest to the public to have some information of the improvements recently effected in the scales of pay of some typical classes of N. W. Railway employees as compared with those in force in 1917 and earlier. The scales of office clerks up to Rs. 200 previously, are now improved by percentages varying between 20 and 33 and of Station clerks and Signallers up to Rs. 60 previously by 25 to 50 per cent. Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters (excluding large stations) up to Rs. 100 previously are now improved by 25 to 50 per cent., while in the workshop daily paid labour, the improvement since 1914 varies from 14 to 100 per cent. and monthly paid labour from 31 to 66 per cent. The wages of the menial staff have improved since 1914 by percentages varying from 25 to 150.

WHY DID THEY STRIKE.

Writing about the strike situation the "C.M. Gazette" says the so-called N. W. Railway Association gave as the original reason for the strike the dismissal of seven men in the Carriage and Wagon Workshops. So far as can be gathered from the present situation they make nothing of this now and are alternatively saying that the strike is for more pay or for recognition of the Association. When the issues are confused in this way by the strike leaders it hardly seems possible for the Railway Administration to come to any settlement and the proper thing for them to do is to hold on.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

About 100 carpenters and tinkers employed in Messrs. Spencer and Co., Mount Road, struck work to-day on the plea that they were refused increase in wages.

CO-OPERATION IN KARNATAK.

FIRST CONFERENCE AT DHARWAR

GUARANTEEING UNIONS FAVOURED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR May 12.

The first Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Conference commenced its sittings at Dharwar on Monday the 10th instant at 2 p.m. under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Senior Member of this Excellency's Executive Council. After welcome songs Rao Sahib Walwekar, chairman of the reception Committee welcomed the delegates and in his address traced the history and progress of the co-operative movement in the division.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis then addressed the conference which was well attended and was fully representative of the co-operators in the Karnatak districts of the presidency. Delegates from South Canara, Coorg and Mysore also attended the conference. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Mountford, Mr. Emmanad, the Collector, Mr. Rothfeld, the Registrar, Mr. Madan, I.C.S., Rao Bahadur Rodda, Mr. K. N. Subbaraya, Registrar of Coorg and others.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis in the course of his address referred to the importance Dharwar has now been gaining as an educational centre with its Karnatak College soon to be raised to first grade. There were also prospects of its being selected for the Government forest school and possibly for the medical school also. He also referred to the prospects of a second arts college of Dharwar as the direct outcome of local efforts. He said the idea of holding district conferences was copied by R. B. Naik from Madras. He felt himself proud to have the opportunity of addressing seven hundred societies in the Southern Division whose working capital represented nearly half a million sterlings. He congratulated Karnatak on its possessing three central banks at Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur and expressed satisfaction at having learnt of the prospect of the formation of a fourth one in Kanara. He also expressed pleasure to have learnt that central banks were making successful efforts to increase their share capital and that shares worth Rs. 30,000 were subscribed by Primary Societies for these banks very lately. He advised the societies to introduce the cheque system, more especially to prevent illiterate and indiscreet members from spending their money on luxuries and unnecessary commodities. He advised the delegates to bestow more attention on societies for production and resources as now the credit system of co-operation was established on sound foundation. He advised central banks not to encourage large dividends to share-holders, but to distribute a portion of their profits to borrowing members.

GUARANTEEING UNIONS.

Speaking about the guaranteeing unions he favoured the idea of these undertaking the supply of members' necessaries on indent system. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the co-operative movement had a great future for India and asked the conference to consider if a federation for the Karnatak could be formed with advantage.

Papers on "Consumers Societies", "Co-operative Fodder Supply and Housing Associations were read and discussed and the conference then elected a Subjects Committee and papers on "Co-operative Finance" Karnatic Federation, "Guaranteeing Unions" etc., were referred to that committee for discussion and submitting draft resolutions.

The Conference again met the next morning and passed resolutions favouring the idea of guaranteeing unions, undertaking supply of members' necessaries on indent system, agricultural credit societies service as a nucles for other forms of co-operation. The conference decided that Karnatak was not yet ripe for a federation and that co-operative stores should not be encouraged as branches of credit societies. The conference also passed resolutions expressing profund loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King Emperor and promised hearty welcome to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It also passed a resolution appreciating Mrs. Enbank's services to the co-operative cause. The conference further decided to call a divisional co-operative conference every alternate year in the Karnatak. With the usual thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

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SAVANTVADI STATE ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—It is now an open secret that the young Chief of Savantvadi, Shrimant Raje Bahadar Khem Savant alias Bapu Saheb Bhonsle Sar Desai is very shortly to be installed on the Gadi amidst acclamations of joy from his whole subjects and distant friends. The memorable day will no doubt be glittering as a red letter day in the annals of the Savantvadi hisory as the happy event is to take place after a lapse of 81 years of 4 generations of the Royal family of the State. During this long period the administration of the State having been carried on purely under the refined British policy and the people having adhered to staunch loyalty to the British throne and also contributed significant help to the British Raj during the recent dreadful war by way of recruits and donations, it is but natural for them to cherish the sweet hope of the importance of the day being duly signified by the Chief's issuing a Proclamation of certain concessions to the loyal and faithful subjects. The Chief's high ideals, administrative abilities, magnanimity of mind and above all sincere sympathy for his famine-striken agriculturiste can amply testify to this hope being fulfilled, but to make the Proclamation a complete success and universal aprobation, the Chief must have a thorough acquaintance of the local conditions and grievances of the ryots, which I venture to disclose as best and briefly as I can.

The first and foremost is the immediate extinction of the proposed Revision Survey of the State, which is believed to start early next winter, for the following reasons:—

It is a well established fact that apart from the drastic hardships of war, irregular and scanty rains have successively for the last 5 years so much harassed the Konkanpatti including the Savantvadi State that at least 5 years more are necessary to restore it to its former condition. The lands hereof being not fertile, even in fruitful days the yield is too poor for local consumption and the people have solely to depend upon outside money for their maintenance. There being no local industries and the State servants' pay being miserably low, thousands of people have to migrate every year to earn something for their deserted starving families. The ever increasing number of inland money orders during the last 5 years is a clear index to the people's growing poverty. No more words seem necessary to prove it. In these pitiable circumstances can the kind Chief ever think it reasonable and desirable to place an additional burden of Revision Survey on the people, whose brothers shed their blood on the field just after his investiture? No, certainly not. Because the first installation after 81 years must bear a universal unreserved satisfaction of the subjects, which can well be achieved by declaring the abolition of the Revision Survey in the maiden speech. To ensure a more cordial co-operation and sincere devotion of the people, it would also be most advisable to remit the partial suspension of land revenue assessment so kindly granted last year but ordered to be recovered this year. The subjects being naturally meek and submissive can willingly afford to compensate this loss to some extent in times to come.

All State servants upto Rs. 50 may be given a bonus equal to one month's salary, it being notified at the same time that the Revision scheme of betering their prospects with an initial salary of Rs. 20 would be effected from the date of installation.

Local industries, which are the mainstay of the country, must be patronised by the Durbar and new ones started so as to make the town a prosperous trading city.

Village and town sanitation must be carefully looked after. Sanitary Boards must be established everywhere, District Municipal and Local Boards revived and Village Panchayats and Honorary Magistrates appointed in principal localities. Old taxes of no material value must also be abolished and primary education made free and compulsory especially in regard to lower classes.

Last but not the least, the fundamental principle of effecting proper economy in the State purse must be strictly observed and retrenchment in the luxirious expenditure is therefore absolutely essential. Establishment charges should be reduced so as to be commensurate with the financial resources of the State and unnecessary offices abolished, Mehmans, Sardars and Darakdars being made to work compulsorily in lieu of their Nemnooks,

In addition to these proposed announcements, some more like those delivered recently to the several Kathiawar princes on similar occasions seem necessary. It is hoped a grand list will be issued to commemorate the occasion.—Yours, etc.

VOX POPULI.

Savantvadi, May 8.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%.
.. 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Street, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 25th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

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IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Vicks

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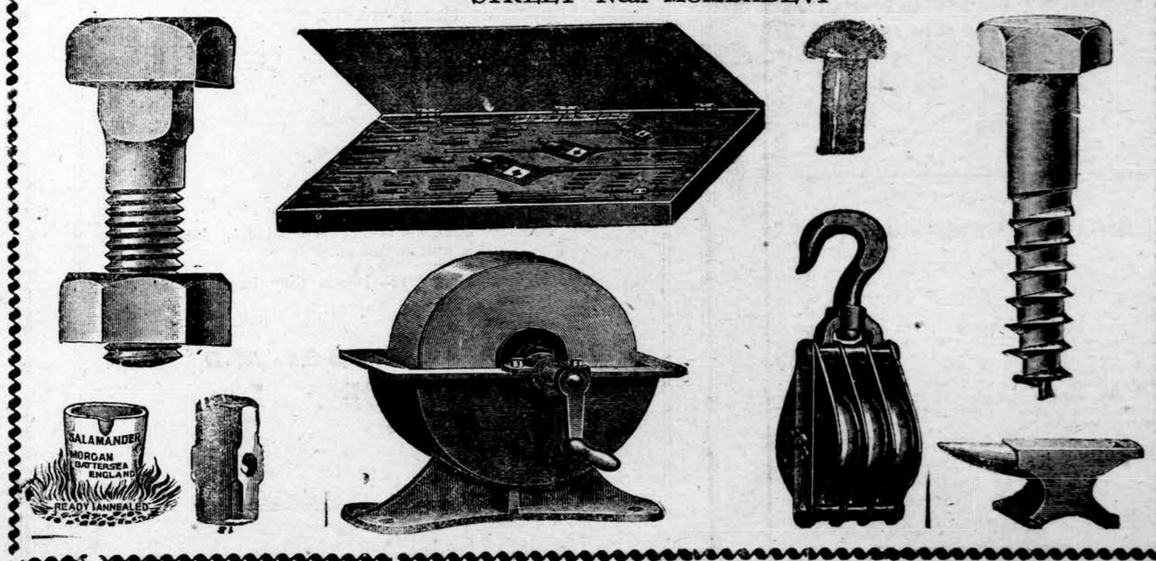

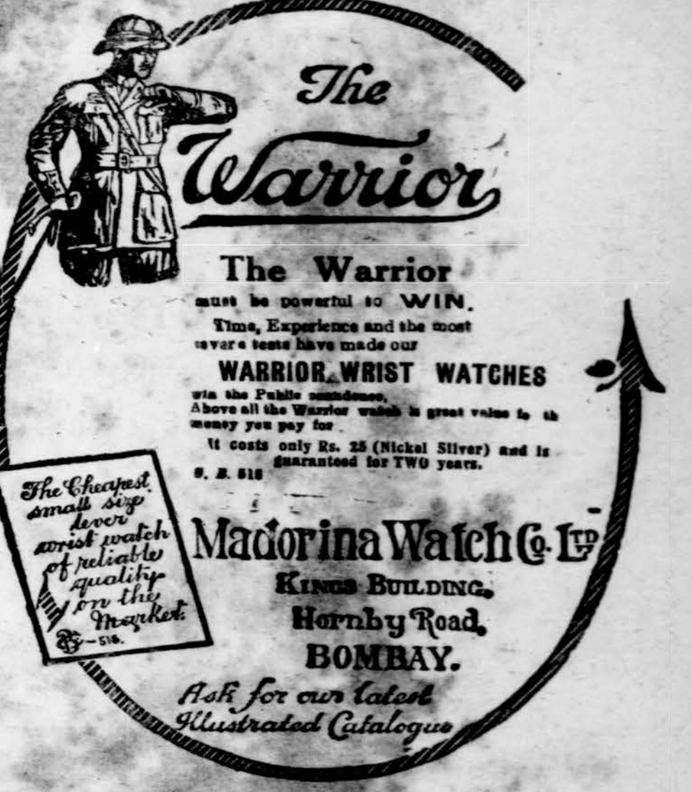

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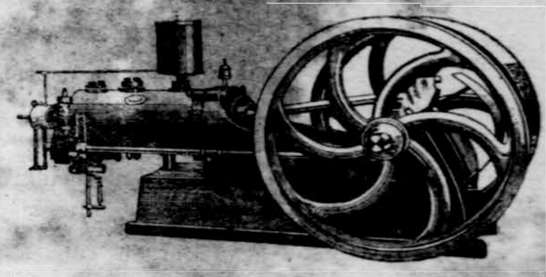

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